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Amritsar-London air link

From our Correspondent

New Delhi - A proposal to connect the UK-bound Air-India flights with Amritsar, the city of the Golden Temple in Punjab, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Available statistics show that 40 per cent of Air-India's U.K-bound traffic originates from Punjab. During 1977-78, an estimated 25,000 passengers from the state alone availed of the flight to the U.K.

It has been a long-standing demand of the state government to open Amritsar for international traffic. But the central government thought that it would not be a viable proposition for the airline.

But Air India seems to be keen in operating this route. A market study conducted by the airline showed that ex-Amritsar passengers would be sufficient to operate a Boeing flight twice a week. Besides the traffic is bound to increase by 20 per cent annually once such facility was available at Amritsar.

Yet another hold up for the proposal was the cost involved for upgrading the airport facilities. According to the estimate of the Aviation Ministry the cost would be more than Rs. 3 crores, whereas the airline's estimate is between Rs. 4-5 crores.

The state claims that people from Punjab working in the U.K. send home about Rs. 200 crores annually and their demand for the upgradation of the Amritsar airport need to be seriously considered in that context. Punjab-bround passengers find it an ordeal to get connected flights to Amritsar from Delhi. Once they are custom-cleared at Bombay or Delhi they are left to the mercy of the domestic flights which are inadequate.

Even if the proposal is accepted by the government soon, it would take about two years to upgrade the facilities at the Amritsar airport to accept bigger aircrafts operating on international routes. Yet the decision would cheer the large number of the Punjabi population in the U.K.

The Prime Minister Morarji Desai receiving in New Delhi his portrait drawn by a Turkish Painter, Mr. Rahmi Pehlivanli.
The P.M. gave two sittings for the portrait to be drawn. It was for the first time that he consented his portrait to be drawn.

Menaka bailed out

Calcutta, March 1 (UNI) - Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's daughter-in-law Maneka Gandhi was bailed out in a case in which she is being prosecuted here on a charge of obscenity for publication of an article captioned "Pronography -- Indian Style" in "Surya" magazine edited by her.

Mrs. Gandhi, who appeared before First Class Judicial Magistrate of Aliput, T. D. Banerjee, was released on a bail of Rs. 500 and granted exemption from personal appearance in the day-to-day hearing of the case unless required by the court for trial.

Another accused in the case, Khushwant Singh, the Consulting Editor of the magazine, who produced an illness certificate from a Delhi doctor, was directed to appear on March 30.

Raina presents credentials

General Tapishwar Narain Raina, the new High Commissioner of India to Canada, presented his credentials today (March 8) to His Excellency Edward R. Schreyer, Governor-General of Canada, at Government House Ottawa.

While presenting credentials, General Raina said that it would be his earnest endeavour to strengthen further the bonds of friendship between India and Canada, "bound as we are by traditions of cordiality and mutual respect". He added that there were several common links, such as, faith in democratic way of life, recognition of the rights of the individual, freedom of expression, etc., which India and Canada shared. General Raina also briefly spoke of the industrial advancement that has taken place in India.

In welcoming General Raina, the Governor-General expressed appreciation of the developmental efforts undertaken in India and hoped that the country will make further progress. The Governor-General felt confident that India and Canada will continue to cooperate for mutual benefit.

EXPORT DUTY ON TEA ABOLISHED

New Delhi (IBS) - The Government of India has abolished the export duty on tea to "boost the export of this important commodity."

Corruption charges inquiry

New Delhi (IBS) Home Minister A. Hiralal Patel announced in the Rajya Sabha the Government's decision to refer to the Chief Justice of India for his opinion all the allegations made in the House on August 10 last year against the family members of Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh relating to the period after the Janata came to power in March 1977.

Patel said that the entire debate on the subject on that day would be referred to the Chief Justice for his opinion whether there was any prima facie case to justify the appointment of a commission of inquiry as demanded by some members. The findings of the Chief Justice would be communicated to the House.

The Government's decision was a gesture designed to end the controversy about corruption in high places which had paralysed the functioning of the Rajya Sabha during the past two sessions.

Patel recalled that on August 24 last the Prime Minister had offered that in the event of any specific charges of corruption in the context of the resolution being made to it in writing by any member since his government took office, the Government proposed to refer the same to the Chief Justice for being examined by him. In spite of this statement and the opportunity provided by it to enable those who wanted charges of corruption to be inquired into, no member or any one else had sent any specific charges of curruption in writing.

However, Bipinpal Das (Congress-S) had tabled a motion to the effect that the Government should refer forthwith all the allegations of corruption made on the floor of the House during the debate to the Chief Justice for scrutiny and examination as to which of the allegations called for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

Meanwhile, Vital Gadgil (Congress-I) has tabled a non-official resolution suggesting that the House should elect a 13 member committee to go into charges of corruption against family members of Desai and Charan Singh.

Hindi fanaticism deplored

New Delni (IBS) - President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy spoke in Telegu at a function here to counter Hindi protagonists of North India. Invited to lay the foundation of Motilal Nehru College, the President was obviously perturbed by long speeches in chaste Hindi by the Principal as well as Chief Executive Councillor Kedar Nath Sahani.

When it was Reddy's turn to deliver his address, he put aside his prepared speech and spoke extempore in Telegu, his mothers tongue to the utter surprise of the large gathering. Switching over to English after five minutes, Reddy lashed out at linguistic fanatics and warned: "We are going step by step into narrow-mindedness."

He said: "I spoke in Telegu purposely because I love my mother tongue and nobody can say it is wrong. But I also love my country and I want narrow linguistic attitude not to stand in the way of our progress."

49-DAY JUTE STRIKE ENDS

Calcutta (IBS) -The 49-day old strike in West Bengal's jute has ended following an agreement between representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and the trade unions sponsoring the strike.

Speedy disposal of court cases

New Delhi, (March 8) (UNI) - The problem of undertrial prisoners in jails has assumed "magnitude" and the problem of delay in law courts has lately assumed "gigantic proportions", says the Law Commission of India.

In seperate reports on "delay and arrears in trial courts" and on "congestion of under-trial prisoners in jails" tabled in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) on Monday, the Commission chaired by Mr. Justice H.R. Khanna observes that the problem has shaken the confidence of the public in the capacity of the courts to reduce their grievances and to grant adequate and timely relief.

Emphasising that the judicial system had enjoyed high prestige, the Commission warns that weakening of the judicial system would, in the long run, undermine the foundations of the democratic structure.

In a modern state, vast powers are granted to numerous authorities for carrying out governmental functions. The right of aggrieved citizens to approach the courts, in the Commission's view, acts as a "cushion" to the grant of powers to a host of officers.

"For the efficient discharge of responsibilities of courts, it is essential that the great respect they have enjoyed should be maintained", says the Commission.

The Commission has recommended that a civil case should be treated as "old" if a period of one year elapses from the date of registration till the judgement and a criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of sessions trials, the period of six months should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings.

The Commission wants that the importance of the trial judge should be "properly understood and appreciated".

The Commission has rejected the criticism that the present judicial system is alien and unsuited to Indian conditions and points out to the critics that no judicial system in any country is wholly unaffected by outside influences.

The Commission regards as "misconceived" the general notion that institutions like Panchayats, councils of elders and the like represented the entire indigenous system of India and points out that the present judicial system is the result of gradual process of evolution and it will be a retrograde step to revert to the primitive method of administration of justice by taking disputes to a group of ordinary laymen.

The Commission has classified prisoners into three types:

-- Persons being tried for non-bailable offences, in respect of whom the courts have declined to pass an order for their release on bail;

-- Persons being tried for non-bailable offences, in respect of whom courts have passed order for bail but who, because of the difficulty of finding appropriate surety or because of some other reason, do not furnish the bail; and

-- Persons who are being tried for bailable offences but who, because of the difficulty of finding appropriate surety or some other reasons, do not furnish the bail bond.

It says that for reducing the burden of under-trial prisoners on jail, all the three categories should be dealt with in accordance with the various measures recommended by it (The Commission) in the two reports.

Dealing with the stages of delay, the Commission recommends that scrutiny of the complaint should not exceed one week, the plaintiff should be required to file all particulars and that summons should be issued to the defendants both through the server and by registered cover, acknowledgement due.

It says many causes of delay would be eliminated if proper attention is paid in ensuring compliance with provisions of Order 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Judicial officers should insist upon the filing of written statement on the date "immediately" after service of summons on the defendant to avoid repeated adjournments.

The Commission has further recommended that the court diary controlling and fixing of dates should be done by the presiding officers and should not be left to the reader or "shirestadar".

Discussing the present law and comparative position with regard to under-trial prisoners, the Commission says that in formulating legislative policy in relation to release on bail, several conflicting considerations have to be balanced and the problem of undertrial prisoners dealt with on several fronts.

Noting that in England there is now a presumption of the right to bail for all offences and a discretion is given to the courts to release a person without surety, the Commission favours preference being given to cases in which the accused are in jail. The target for disposal of such cases, says the Commission, should be four months.

Krishna Bhakti controversy

New Delhi, March 12 (UNI) - A Swedish scholar's presumption that "no Indian source of pre-Christain period makes a reference to Krishna Bhakti (worship)" has been challenged by an Indian historian.

In a paper, presented recently at a seminar on "bias in Indian historiography" S.R. Goyal says "many pre-Christian epigraphs prove that the God mentioned by them is no ther than Krishna".

In this context Mr. Goyal refers to the "Besnagar record of Heliodorus and Gautamiputra", the "Ghosundi Inscription of Servatata", and the "Nanaghat Record of Vasudeva as deity and Sankarshana (brother of Krishna)."

"The attempt of the Swedish scholar Allan Dahleuist to show that Heliodorus and Gautamiputra were Buddhists is simply ridiculous and proves the biased nature of his attitude", Mr. Goyal observes.

Western scholars believe that Krishna was transformed into a deity under the impact of christianity. They say that "Bhagavatism" owed many of its features, like belief in efficacy of devotion and faith, grace of God, value attributed to prayer, theory of incarnation etc., to Christainity.

Dutch film on Rajneesh

Pune, March 9 (UNI) - A Dutch television company has jumped the Government ban and shot a film on the activities of the Rajneesh Ashram here, according to Ashram sources.

The government had earlier refused permission to BBC to make a TV film on the Ashram.

The sources told UNI that the Dutch company employed high-quality "super-8mm" film equipment which is generally used by many a tourist. After smuggling out the film they converted it into 16 mm and showed it on the TV in their country".

The company staff had not informed Indian officials that they were going to visit the Ashram. Ashram sources say that anyone who says he is visiting the Ashram is denied the visa.

A British television personality visited the Ashram last June and shot a film there as a part of his all-India series "Wicker World" the sources said.

A number of disciples of "Bhagwan" (God) Rajneesh are also shooting films and smuggling them out. One such movie shot secretly was commercially shown in Germany and another at Cannes Film Festival. A German has reportedly shot some scenes at the Ashram as part of his documentary on Indian meditation which an expert is reported to have called "the real spirit of the Pune foundation".

The films are usually related to the activities in the Ashram which allegedly includes sex orgies.

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OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND.....

Kerala unwilling to go dry

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The Kerala state has shown its unwillingness to fall in line with the rest of the country in two major issues that have taken the shape of national issues viz: (i) introducing total prohibition and (ii) banning cow slaughter.

Kerala fortunately is not alone in its confrontation with the Centre. It has an ally, West Bengal, which share identical views on both the issues.

The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, is known for his total prohibition policy. His arguments seem to be that prohibition had been the objective of the Congress party ever since independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He had introduced prohibition in Gujarat when he was Chief Minister and his own experience was that the condition of workers improved both economically and domestically after the introduction of prohibition.

Then, constitutionally speaking the country has to go in for total prohibition since it is enshrined as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

The Hindu fanatics want to ensure a total ban imposed on cow slaughter throughout the country. The Rashtriya Swayam Seval Sangh (RSS), which has distinct influence on the Jana Sangh is one of the communal parties vehemently campaigning against cow slaughter.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave had threatened to go on fast to force the government to ban cow slaughter. This was later withdrawn following appeals by political leaders including the Kerala Chief Minister.

The Muslims and Christians in Kerala are the main opponents to this idea. In Kerala many Hindus are also said to be eating beef. The people of Kerala feel that the state should be allowed to have its way in a country of divergent culture, religion and faith.

During his visit to Kerala a couple of months ago, the Prime Minister, Mr. Desai, had met the Chief Minister of Kerala, P.K. Vasudevan Nair and his cabinet colleagues and both the issues came up for discussion. Mr. Desai is reported to have failed to convince the state cabinet on the need to introduce total prohibition and a ban on cow slaughter.

The State felt that it amounted to imposition of something not wanted by the people of Kerala. Further, it would be politically unwise for the CPI-led coalition government in the state to impose such measures in the present political set up.

Prohibition would render at least 50,000 toddy-tappers jobless. An equal number of employees in the wine shops will become unemployed. In a state which has the highest literacy level as also the largest number of educated unemployed, the new army of unemployed generated by introducing prohibition would create an enormous problem.

The loss due to prohibition when implemented is estimated at Rs. 45 crores annually and there is no assurance from the Central government for any substantial compensation.

More important problem lies in the fact that the toddy-tappers who would be rendered unemployed belong (o the Ezhavas (backward Hindus) who are an organised group. The political power they wield cannot be ignored by the coalition government of the state. It is feared that the stability of the government would be at stake, particularly because the present CPI-led coalition government draws its strength from its various constituents, big and small.

RISE IN LIQUOR SALE

It is not just Kerala which doesn't want prohibition to be imposed if statistics are any indication. In spite of the best efforts of the Delhi Administration to introduce prohibition progressively during the last three years the sale of liquor has gone up phenomenally in the Capital.

No explanations could be offered by officials except one of them who candidly put it: "no one denies the harder you come down on the people the more they drink."

The Delhi Administration diligently tried to wean away the people of the Capital, especially the working class and labour, from liquor. But the result was disappointing.

Sale of beer (the highest) had shot up from 34.8 lakh litres in 1975-76 to 62 lakh litres the following year. In 1977-78 the sales were 81.75 lakh litres. During the last nine months till December the sale had already reached 77.44 lakh litres and is expected to cross 100 lakh litres by the end of the financial year in March.

The sale of country liquor (the common and cheap drink of the labour class) was 30 lakh litres four years ago. During the last nine months alone about 55 lakh litres were sold. The rise in the sale of Indian-made foreign liquor had been marginal, may be due to its cost as a result of heavy excise duty.

Among the measures that Delhi Administration proposes to introduce in pursuance of its prohibition policy for the endusing financial year commencing April 1979 are: the number of dry days will be raised from the existing 156 to 168, the last day of every month in addition to the first and second days will be dry days, and the number of liquor shops will be reduced from 14 to 10 (wholesale) and from 26 to 24 (retail shops). The country liquor shops will also be reduced and will be located away from populated areas.

The ban on the sale of liquor and its consumption at clubs will continue.

Milk bars will be opened near factories, labour colonies, educational institutions, railway stations, bus stops and other public places in an effort to get people to have "milk instead of liquor".

The administtation also proposes to step up its publicity machinery to educate people on the hazards of drinking and the need for prohibition.

There is a proposal to cut the excise duty on beer with less than 3.5 per cent alcohol content which, would make such beer cheaply available. At present such beer is only available in the nearby state of Haryana.

Das succee

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - Mr. Banarsi Das, Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, was on Friday chosen as a candidate for the leadership of the U.P. Janata Legislature Party by the supporters of Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh.

This was announced by Raj Narain, who said Charan Singh

Yadav c

Lucknow (IBS) - Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Ram Naresh Yadav submitted his resignation to the Governor Thursday, February 15, following his nine-vote failure to obtain a vote of confidence from members of the Janata Legislature Party earlier in the day.

Out of total 391, Yadav received 190 votes. The Speaker, Banarsi Das, did not vote while one vote was declared invalid.

A close associate of Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh, Yadav was elected to the Lok Sabha in March 1977 but three months later was chosen to lead the Janata Ministry in UP following the June 1977 Assembly

Charan def

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh on Friday defended in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) the raid conducted by the Income Tax Authorities on the farm house of Mrs. Indira Gandhi at Mehrauli last month and refuted the charge of "malafide" action on the part of the Government.

While it was true that the metal detector failed to reveal any container allegedly containing valuables under the ground, the tax authorities saw with their own eyes a member of Mrs. Gandhi's family taking away a box in a car. The Government was looking into the matter.

Mr. Charan Singh said the Tax Authorities organised the raid only after satisfying themselves on the basis of information received by them that there was a prima facie case for the search of the premises.

The discussion on the question t. bled by a Janata member Dr. Fami Singh, was stormy at times with Congress-I members protesting strongly against the Government's vindictive action.

They alleged that the raid was conducted by the Government only to malign the former Prime Minister for covering up its own efficiency.

FOREIGN DEBT 12,258 CRORE

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - Total amount of foreign debt (excluding suppliers' credit) payable by India as on December 31, 1978 at current rates of exchange was Rs. 12,258, Minister of State for Finance Satish Agarwal told the Lok Sabha (Lower House) on Friday.

Replying to another question, the Minister said that smuggling activities had not shown a marked increase in the last few months. For the period July-December 1978, the total value of contraband watches and other articles seized was Rs. 12 crore. In January-June 1978, the total value of seizures was Rs. 8.24 crore.

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This was announced by Raj Narain, who said Charan Singh has given his consent to the candidature of Banarsi Das.

The choice was made at a meeting of the legislators belonging to the erstwhile Bhartiya Lok Dal (BLD), Congress (O), Socialist Party, Muslim Majlis and other like minded MLA's.

Banarsi Das belongs to the erstwhile Congress (O).

Yadav ousted

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This was the second time that Yadav had been asked by the Janata leadership at the Centre to seek a vote of confidence, the first being on June 4, 1978, when he secured 273 votes against 103. Members belonging to the erstwhile Jana Sangh had then supported him.

The new crisis in the party was created by Yadav himself by demanding the resignation of two Cabinet Ministers and two deputy ministers two days after Charan Singh returned to the Central Cabinet. The action of the chief Minister brought the 103-member strong Jana Sangh constituent into direct confrontation and a campaign was launched for his removal.

Charan defends IT raid

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China branded aggressor

New Delhi - While Government of India has hesitated to formally call China an "aggressor", public opinion in general has solidly branded that country guilty of "naked aggression" against Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has been applauded for cutting short his visit to China, Prime Minister Desai has been commended for immediately calling for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnam.

The Chinese attack has embarrassed all the countries with which it has attempted to improve relations, but India has been embarrassed the most.

The attack took place when Foreign Minister Vajpayee was still in China.

It appears that he was not informed about the attack by his hosts even after it was launched. He heard of it from an Indian correspondent who happened to phone his office in Delhi.

ACCUSER ACCUSED

The attack is seen in India as a throwback to the days when powerful nations of the West felt free to use military sanctions against any small or backward country that did not accept their advice and refused to bow before their might.

It is ironic, indeed, to find Peking displaying the hegemonistic designs of which it usually accuses Moscow.

India hopes that the consequences of the Vietnam crisis will be no more than temporary on the future course of Sino-Indian relations.

Vajpayee's visit, even though cut short, achieved all that it could have been expected to - to lay the framework for a continuing dialogue.

India is for the time being left with no option but to steer a difficult middle course, mindful of its relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam and the beginnings of a Sino-Indian reapproachment.

THE "PUNISHMENT"

Unjustifiable as the Chinese action is, some in India feel that there would be little point in viewing the attack in isolation from the Cambodian drama.

The hateful Pol Pot regime had sufficiently discredited itself in the eyes of the world, and perhaps in the eyes of a large section of the Cambodian people, to enable Vietnam to mount a successful operation to take the country under its wings.

The Chinese had made no secret of their anger, particularly against the background of Vietnam's treaty relationship with the Soviet Union. Teng Tsio-Ping had even warned that Vietnam should be "punished" for its action. Peking has now administered its "punishment" in a manner that has evoked in India the painful memories of 1962.

On the political plane, the Chinese objective is seen as aimed at reopening the Cambodian issue, giving heart to the guerillas fighting the Vietnamese-sponsored regime in Cambodia, and telling the Russians that their intervention in China's backyard is unacceptable.

To make these points the Chinese seem willing to invite the world's opprobrium, although a section of the U.S. Administration must be pleased that Peking is seeking to checkmate the Soviet Union in Indochina.

The myth of socialist unity has been hurt badly. The blame for provoking conflict in Asia can no longer be placed on the traditional Western colonialists.

All the four countries directly concerned with the affair - the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam and Kampuchea - claim the Marxist mantle, and damage each other in the process.

U.S. POSITION

The United States is seen in India to be in a partisan role.

By linking the question of China's withdrawal from Vietnam with that of Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia, the U.S. has in effect lined up in Indian eyes, with China for reasons of international power politics.

In equating the two invasions, the United States is seen to be clearly guided by its global interests.

Bangle no weapon

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - India has told Britain that the prosecution of an Indian youth Narendra Singh for possessing a kara (a metal bangle) was "wrongful".

Britain police had described the kara as an "offensive weapon".

The ministry of External Affairs has told the British High Commission here and the Home office in London that even by any stretch of imagination the "kara" could not be called an offensive weapon.

It has stated the position that the "kara" was worn by Sikhs as a religious symbol.

The 19-year-old Indian youth was charged by London police with the offence after some white youghs attached him in the street.

India, the ministry told the British High Commission, was watching very carefully the situation although it was for Britain to do the job in their own judicial way.

The case has been postponed in a London court and is likely to come up for hearing in about a month.

Cocktails
cold war

New Delhi (IBS) - The Soviet Union has introduced its embassies the world over to stop having social or diplomatic contact with Chinese diplomats, informed sources said here.

The Soviet Embassy in New Delhi telephoned the Chinese Embassy asking the Chinese military attache not to attend a reception being held that evening by the Soviet military attache on the occasion of the Soviet armed forces day invitations for which had been sent.

The East German Embassy, which also held a reception on February 23, similarly advised the Chinese Embassy.

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MORE TRADE

The Indian economy appears to have done well last year judging from the growth rate of nearly eight per cent reported. Despite all the political wrangles which are common in most democracys of the world, the economic scene in India is not gloomy. Foreign exchange situation continues to look good.

The incredibly good foreign exchange situation is the result of primarily the remittances of Indians abroad. The foreign exchange area that should improve rapidly is the trade sector. Despite improvements in the last few years, what has so far been accomplished is insignificant as compared to what can be achieved. By comparison India has a tremendous advantage in having a vast quantity of both skilled and unskilled labour. The wages to be paid in utilizing this labour are extremely low. Thus with proper emphasis on securing export markets, the trade area is one where the potential is not yet realized.

Better incentives to exporters from India and importers from India are required. More trade missions abroad manned by capable people (not the usual stuffy Indian bureaucrat) are required. Also new businessmen in India should be encouraged to explore markets abroad. Even if some initial expenditure of foreign exchange is involved, in the longer run, such an expenditure will be a sound investment.

Better trade with India

By James Rusk

Canadian trade with India, after suffering through a period of strained relations following India's explosion of a nuclear bomb in 1974, has started to pick up.

In the first three quarters of 1978, imports from India rose 10.3 per cent, while exports to India rose a whopping 56.3 per cent. Both Canadian and Indian officials say the increased trade parallels a steady improvement in relations in the past year.

There has also been an important shift in Canada's relations with India. India is becoming less of a foreign aid recipient and more of a trading partner. Canadian exports to India, free of aid, are estimated to have reached a record $100-million in 1978, about half its total exports to India.

There has been a flurry of official missions between the two countries and it is expected that a joint commission to promote economic and technical co-operation will be set up, possibly by the end of the year.

publicity of China, officials consider India an increasingly important Asian market.

In round figures, India imports $7-billion worth of goods a year. However, a better measure of its capacity is that it is the tenth largest industrial producer in the world, said one Canadian official.

Now that relations are less strained, a major obstacle to increased Canadian exports to India is the low level of Canadian imports from India. The federal Minister of National Revenue and Minister of State for Small Business, A.C. Abbott, acknowledged the need for more Canadian imports when he was in New Delhi on a state visit late last year.

However, increasing the trade flow could be difficult. The logical products for a quick jump in exports to Canada are textiles, clothing and footwear, precisely the products on which Canada has imposed import quotas.

In an interview, P.N. Soni, India's consul-general in Toronto and the senior Indian commercial officer in Canada, expressed the frustration that a nation such as India feels over the quotas. He thinks they favor nations such as Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

"We are an upcoming nation. Now, just when we get ourselves going up when compared with others who had a head start, the restrictions hurt us."

India thinks it should have unrestricted entry for handloomed fabrics and products made from these fabrics. At present, they are subject to quotas, but India is pressing Ottawa to classify them as handicrafts, which are exempt from quotas.

Even with these restrictions, Mr. Soni sees a number of opportunities for sales to Canada. India could supply uppers for women's and children's shoes, handmade leather goods, gold and silver jewelry, enamelled jewelry and other handicrafts.

Sales of such goods, most of which come from rural villages, would be compatible with India's emphasis on rural areas in its development plans.

However, there are a number of products India could export to Canada in larger quantities, including machine and hand tools, electronic components, forgings and tea.

Both Mr. Soni and Canadian officials agree that one of the best opportunities for trade growth lies in joint collaboration between Canadian and Indian companies, both for sales in Canada and in third countries. For example, Canadian turbines, which are internationally competitive, could be coupled for sale with heavy electrical generators from India, a product in which Canada is less competitive, to make an attractive package.

In the first three quarters of 1978, Canadian imports from India totalled $45,043,000, with textiles, outerwear, house furnishings, leather goods, tea and other foods leading the way.

In the same period, Canadian exports to India totalled $158,121,000, with rapeseed and rapeseed oil, potash, newsprint, and wood pulp the leading items.

(The Globe and Mail)

Letters

Dependent support in India

Your article in The Canadian India Times of 1st February, 1979 issue, under the heading "3 Dollars Monthly Good for Indians" was certainly like a bomb, suddenly dropped amongst the fast asleep Indians, who were all these years, under a false impression that in the Government of Canada there was no discrimination and all the persons, irrespective of their country of origin are treated fairly and squarely.

Although, outwardly the new regulation appears to be against the East Indians, in reality, it is certainly against immigrants from under-developed and underdeveloped countries whose national income is much below, the national income of the developed countries. The Government of Canada, by trying to introduce this regulation is making it clear where it is heading to and what is hidden in its mind.

I think, this is the time when all the immigrants from undeveloped and the under-developed countries should join together and see that this regulation is removed.

P.R. Deshpande
St. Albert, Alberta

Unutilised loans

New Delhi, March 12 (UNI) - A bulk of the huge World Bank loans to different projects under the Union Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry are lying unutilized.

Failure to make use of these loans, on which India has paid huge amounts as interests and commitment charges, may hamper the chances of future foreign aid from the World Bank affiliated sources.

Sir John Crawford, the Special Representative of the Bank President, is understood to have expressed his "unhappiness" over the poor utilization of World Bank money, during his visit to the capital last week.

Choice of chief delayed

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI) - The election of a successor to the Janata Party President, Chandra Shekhar, scheduled for March 13, may be delayed because of non-adherence to the organisational election programme in various states.

According to party sources, only six states -- Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra -- had stuck to the original schedule while elsewhere the election is still in different stages.

In UP, Orissa and Haryana the election process is yet to commence.

Three million bonded labourers

New Delhi, March 9 (UNI) - There are over 2.8 million bonded labourers in the country, according to a survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute.

According to the report of the survey tabled in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) on Thursday the bonded labourers in various states were as follows: Andhra Pradesh - 3.25 lakh; Bihar - 1.11 lakh; Karanataka - 1.93 lakh; Madhya Pradesh - 4.67 lakh; Maharashtra - 1.05 lakh; Rajasthan - 67,000; Tamil Nadu - 2.5 lakh and Uttar Pradesh - 5.58 lakh.

The most affected region are, in terms of the survey, the Telengana in Andhra, North and South Arcot and Dhrmapuri in Tamil Nadu, Shimoga and Bangalore districts in Maharashtra, Baroda and Panchmals in Gujarat, Mahakaushal region in Madhya Pradesh, the sugar cane belt in Western UP, Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in East UP and Santhal Parganes, Palamau and Mogher districts in Bihar.

Other significant conclusions reached by the survey were: 86.0 per cent of the bonded labourers belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 18.3 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. But 84.2 per cent of the masters are Caste Hindus.

Around 43 per cent of bonded labourers take loans of less than Rs. 300, 23.1 per cent Rs. 300 to 700, 15 per cent Rs. 700 to 1,100 and 15 per cent need loans exceeding Rs. 1100.

As many as 11.6 per cent of these labourers have to pay interests higher than 40 per cent per annum, 10.5 per cent pay interest between 25 and 40 per cent and 40 per cent do not have to pay any interest.

The percentage of those incurring debts for meeting their daily needs is 47.5. Likewise, 33.6 per cent take debts during festivals and ceremonies.

No hitch in unity talks

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - The talks for unity of the two Congress parties are stuck on the problem of amalgamating lower level committees of the two parties like the Pradesh Congress Committee's and District Congress Committee's, according to Maharashtra Congress leader V.P. Naik.

Mr. Naik told newsmen that this was essentially an issue of positions and personalities. In his view this problem was relatively a minor one as the two parties had agreed in principle to unite.

Mr. Naik, who met Swaran Singh and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the past two days, said the presidents of the two Congress parties would meet within a week to carry on the task of bringing about unity of their parties. He would not hazard a guess when it will come about but was confident that the two parties will be one very soon.

In reply to questions, Mr. Naik said Mrs. Gandhi was very keen on unity and the two parties had now agreed on holding a meeting of the pre-split AICC to ratify their decision in principle on unity after the working committees had approved of it.

Affluent beggar

Kanpur, March 10 (UNI) - An affluent beggar was relieved of his life's savings by miscreants in Ghatampur, about 45 km from here.

It is reported that the beggar had accumulated Rs. 18,000 but he did not change his life-style.

The greed for more money prompted him to take to money lending. Pavement hawkers began to patronise him. This tempted the miscreants to try their luck also.

On Thursday night, they raided the beggar's hut at a lonely place and after belabouring him, decamped with his money.

MOVING ?
If you are moving
send us promptly
your new address

Heavy t

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi - The second bud of the Janata government and first by the new Finance Minis and Deputy Prime Minis Charan Singh, presented bef parliament on February 28, urban population has been s jected to heavy taxation while farmers and the rural peo received some concessions.

In spite of the heavy taxatio yield Rs. 665 crores, the bud left a record deficit of Rs. crores.

While increasing taxation o wide range of consumer ite from the lowly bidis, wash soaps, cosmetics and the like Finance Minister explained his objective was to curb ruth sly luxury expenditure and enc rage a more austere life style.

The middle class people will it hard to balance their fam budgets in view of the increas the cost of soap, detergen edible oils, vanaspati, toothpa toothbrushes, kerosene and co ing gas, soft drinks, biscu chocolates and chewing g cigarettes and bidis, instant fee, preserved foods, machi made matches and carpets, pr sure cookers, scooters, mo cycles and cars, cheese and higher variety of cloth.

The budget has come m heavily on those in the hig income group. The prices petrol, cosmetics, high-priced evision sets and radio sets, ai and hi-fi equipment, aircondit ers, steel furnitures and s have all been increased as a re of taxation.

Wealth tax on wealth in ex of Rs. 10 Lakhs has gone up. tax exemption for capital g invested in approved types savings has been withdrawn. surcharge on income tax has b raised by five per cent marginal relief to those annual income up to Rs. 12,0

However, taxes have b lowered on some items to help poor viz. some life-saving dr inopeds, footwear costing be Rs. 10 a pair and fluores tubes.

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Heavy taxation on urban areas

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi - The second budget of the Janata government and the first by the new Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, Charan Singh, presented before parliament on February 28, the urban population has been subjected to heavy taxation while the farmers and the rural people received some concessions.

In spite of the heavy taxation to yield Rs. 565 crores, the budget left a record deficit of Rs. 1355 crores.

While increasing taxation on a wide range of consumer items from the lowly bidis, washing soaps, cosmetics and the like the Finance Minister explained that his objective was to curb ruthlessly luxury expenditure and encourage a more austere life style.

The middle class people will find it hard to balance their family budgets in view of the increase in the cost of soap, detergents, edible oils, vanaspati, toothpaste, toothbrushes, kerosene and cooking gas, soft drinks, biscuits, chocolates and chewing gum, cigarettes and bidis, instant coffee, preserved foods, machine-made matches and carpets, pressure cookers, scooters, motor cycles and cars, cheese and the higher variety of cloth.

The budget has come more heavily on those in the higher income group. The prices of petrol, cosmetics, high-priced television sets and radio sets, stereo and hi-fi equipment, airconditioners, steel furnitures and safes have all been increased as a result of taxation.

Wealth tax on wealth in excess of Rs. 10 Lakhs has gone up. The tax exemption for capital gains invested in approved types of savings has been withdrawn. The surcharge on income tax has been raised by five per cent with marginal relief to those with annual income up to Rs. 12,000

However, taxes have been lowered on some items to help the poor viz. some life-saving drugs, mopeds, footwear costing below Rs. 10 a pair and fluorescent tubes.

The rates for postal stationery like the inland letters, envelop, etc. have been revised upwards. Telegrams will cost more as also postal orders.

The budget has a rural bias which was expected from a Finance Minister with a boorish background. Known as the leader of kisans (farmers), Mr. Charan Singh brought out some measures to help the farmers in his budget. He became the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister only a month ago as a result of the settlement of in-fighting in the Janata Party and after a compromise with the Prime Minister.

The tax on fertilisers has been reduced to half bringing the price of urea down by Rs. 100 per tonne. This will make fertilisers easily available to farmers and the food production is expected to go up. The tax on light diesel oil used in pump-sets has been withdrawn to help farming. The duty on raw tobacco has been abolished and income tax payable by mushroom growers has been reduced by one third. Measures to reduce interest on loans taken by farmers for minor irrigation and land development has also been taken.

Mixed Reaction

There has been mixed reaction to the budget levies. The trade has termed it as "inflationary". It would hit the industry hard and would not promote savings.

The leader of the Opposition, C.M. Stephen, said that to have a deficit of Rs. 1400 crores after collecting Rs. 600 crores as tax revenue was "an act of absolute fiscal irresponsibility".

Another Congress (I) leader, Mrs. Kidwai, said that budget was "unbalanced, anti-housewife" and the huge burden is left on the middle class.

Some congress M.P's described it as "100 per cent anti-people budget." Another M.P. said that it would rule the urban people including the working class.

There has been differences of opinion in the Janata party itself. One M.P. called it a "kulak budget". Some of them said that the budget proposals appear to have highlighted the issue of rural rich "versus" the urban middle class.

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said the budget would badly hit the middle class people.

Madhu Limaye, Janata M.P., said "a good beginning has been made" although the urban elite might shout.

The Janata Party President, Mr. Chandrashekar, said it was "a well-intentioned" budget reflecting the aspirations of the common man.

Raj Narain, former Health Minister, said "This is the best budget ever presented in free India" oriented to improve the farmer and the poor man.

Another Janata M.P. said it was the "real approximation of the Janata party manifesto."

Official sources in the Finance Ministry estimated that the increase in the wholesale price index due to the taxation proposals in the budget would not be more than one per cent and that on consumer price index 0.5 per cent.

Justification

Justifying the taxation proposals the Finace Minister Charan Singh, said in his budget speech which took him 102 minutes to complete gave three main objectives: (i) in a country in which the bulk of the population lived below the poverty line disparities in income have to be minimised. Such disparities lead to luxury consumption which affects the propensity to save and the will to work hard. Therefore, tax policy should seek to reduce such disparities. (ii) they aim at increasing production and avoiding waste. Poverty elimination requires primarily an increase in production. Since resources are scarce, tax policy should prevent a diversion of resources to wasteful and unproductive uses and conserve them for productive purposes. It should also discourage such consumption as is positively injurious to people's health. (iii) they aim at eliminating unemployment and underemployment by stimulating agricultural production, by encouraging labour intensive techniques of production and by improving the competitive capacity of small scale and cottage industries in relation to large scale industry.

At the outset the Finance Minister referred to the salient observations in the Economic Survey of 1978-79 and said the performance of the Indian economy during the current year was a matter of great satisfaction. Agricultural production continued at a record level for the second year in succession. This achievement was not due entirely to favourable seasonal factors. The increased production was in good part also the result of increased availability of irrigation and fertilizer, use of improved seeds, increased research and extension activity and extended price support and procurement operations.

It was also in a great measure due to the energy and toil of millions of farmers who have undertaken investment, absorbed new technology, adopted new cultural practices and contributed to the general good by growing two ears of corn in place of one.

So long as there was great poverty and unemployment in the country, particularly in the rural areas, and agriculture has the largest potential for generating employment, and providing purchasing power to the large majority of people, there can be no let up in the task of agricultural improvement.

He also pointed out that industrial production was expected to register an increase of 7 to 8 per cent in the current year.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Charan Singh giving final touches to his Central Budget before presenting in Lok Sabha.

Hanging of Bhutto

By Ron Santhus

The scotch-drinking former prime minister of Pakistan who once called Indians "dogs" at the United Nations is getting closer to his grave as the clock ticks ahead.

Bhutto's verbal and political excesses, in a land in which democratic ideals could never take root, have earned him a death sentence in a criminal case.

Bhutto, who is more of a streetfighter than a statesman, like Indira Gandhi, overstepped his authority, driven to the extent of ordering a rival's death by the heady wine of power. Unrestrained power without moral checks and balances is known to corrupt politicians. Bhutto is no exception as he mistook himself for the country which he was supposed to lead.

Several world leaders, including U.S. president Carter, Soviet chairman Brezhnev and U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, have appealed to the military rulers of Pakistan to spare Bhutto's life. The Turkish prime minister has offered to take Bhutto and prevent him from taking part in any form of politics in future.

While the reaction of world leaders spring from humanitarian motives, what is being overlooked is the fact that Zulfi Bhutto was found guilty of ordering the death of a Pakistani citizen, by the Lahore High Court in a full-blown trial which lasted from September 1977 to March 1978. A full bench of the court found Bhutto guilty unanimously. The conviction was later upheld by the supreme court of Pakistan. The judges of the Lahore High Court wrote in their judgement, "The offences with which the accused were charged were proved to the hilt." The case of Bhutto, being criminal in nature, becomes an internal issue of Pakistan and the Pakistani courts have the undisputed authority to see the ends of justice met regardless of what the U.S. or the Soviet Union feels about the issue. If Bhutto were to be let off what would happen to his co-conspirators who were sentenced to die as well?

A lot of debate went on in the U.S. when many of Nixon's aides went to prison for an assortment of crimes related to Watergate, while the boss who was behind all was pardoned. Nixon not only escaped the long arm of the law on the basis of killing financially by his book and television interviews. The adage "crime doesn't pay" was rewritten by Richard Nixon to read, "Big crimes pay big money." He lives very well now in seculsion in his San Clemente estates in California entertaining pipe-dreams about making a comeback to U.S. politics.

The military regime in Pakistan headed by General Zia is concerned about the aftermath of Bhutto's hanging. The Sindhis may revolt and even separate from Pakistan while the Baluchis will seize the opportunity and break away.

Ironically, a living Bhutto helped Pakistan split into two in 1971 by his refusal to let Mujibur Rahman form a government by virtue of his majority and a dead Bhutto may fragment the country further helping Pakistan vanish from the map altogether. These political considerations coupled with world reaction have earned Bhutto a brief respite. It is doubtful if he would survive beyond the short term as the people of Pakistan does not care much one way or another except in Bhutto's home province of Sind. Pakistanis seem to consider Bhutto's scotch-drinking more sinful than his criminal acts.

Meanwhile, Islamic Law has been proclaimed in Pakistan. Hundreds of people watch everyday petty criminals being whipped in public and they might want Bhutto to be punished according to law for complicity in a capital crime, murder. Bhutto's murder by decree assumes an ominous colour as the ruler of any country is expected to be a tower of moral strength and not go about putting contracts on individuals, like the mafia does.

Any leader who has fallen from grace loses public sympathy immediately. His supporters and friends disappear the moment a leader steps down from power. It is more pronounced in the case of leaders who are brought down by force and their criminal personality is on public display.

Bhutto, like anyone else, will be expected by Pakistanis to pay the price for his crime. Not many will shed tears for the arrogant Zulfi Bhutto if he were to be hanged, the prospects for which seems bright.

Iran's offer

Teheran (IBS) - The Iranian Government has agreed to relieve all Indian doctors who want to return home, irrespective of when their contracts expire. Iran's new Health Minister Kazem Sami told Indian Ambassador Vishnu Ahuja that the doctors could resign without having to complete their contracts, if they so desired. There are nearly 2,000 Indian doctors in Iran.

Sami is understood to have admitted that there were reports of harrassment of Indian doctors in the provinces by "counter-revolutioneries," contrary to Ayatollah Khomeini's explicit instructions to protect foreigners living there.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPICES

New Delhi (IBS) - India's export of spices and spice products amounted to 62,825 tonnes valued at Rs. 936 million during the first nine months of the current financial year. In the similar period last year the exports were 42,240 tonnes worth Rs. 852.3 million.

Birth centenary of Naidu

New Delhi. The birth centenary of Sarojini Naidu, better known as India's nightingale, was celebrated in February. Her contribution to the nation's freedom struggle through her talented pen which produced patriotic songs and the cultural awakening that she could muster during those difficult period of India's history were remembered.

Besides lectures and meetings, almost all newspapers published special features on Sarojini Naidu.

The mission of Sarojini Naidu's life was to serve the Motherland on a number of fronts - through her inspiring poems, in her relentless fight for women's emancipation and communal harmony and by her unifying efforts in active political movement.

Born on February 13, 1879 in Hyderabad, Sarojini Naidu's love for nature's sylvan beauty and flair for writing ran in her family in Bengal. At very early age she showed signs of the great poetess in her. At the age of 13 she had already written a 1300-line poem.

She passed her matriculation examination from the Madras University later left for England in 1895 for further studies at the King's College, London and Girton College, Cambridge.

On her return to India, poems flowed in profusion from Sarojini's pen. She was a great admirer of beauty wherever she saw it and this formed the ethos of her poetry. She described her passion thus:

"To priests and to prophets
The joy of their creeds,
To Kings and their cohorts
The glory of their deeds,
And peace to the vanquished,
And hope to the strong
For me, Oh! my master,
The rapture of song."

Her works "The Golden Threshold" (1905), "The Bird of Time" (1912) and "The Broken Wing" (1917) established her as a major figure in what is now known as Indo-Anglican literature.

Her poems on communal harmony and national unity during the freedom movement brought her closer to the people and dear to the nation. Her main emphasis, however, was the cause of the Indian women and their emancipation although promotion of communal harmony was of no less importance.

She pleaded for women's franchise before Montagu, the South-borough Committee and the Joint parliamentary Committee with great eloquence. She toured the length and breadth of the country and addressed women's meetings and conferences. Hers was the biggest single contribution to the awakening of Indian womanhood.

Sarojini Naidu came into active politics during the political awakening in Bengal. The patriotic songs composed by her viz. "Vande Mataram" and "Swadeshi" became the songs on the lips of every Indian, child or adult. These song reverberated throughout the country during the freedom struggle and became the great patriotic song of the freedom fighters. Through her songs and speeches she cast a spell on men of eminence like Gokhale and Gandhiji.

She became fully involved in the freedom movement that she was chosen President of the Kanpur Session of the Indian National Congress in 1925. She went to jail a number of times. She attended the Round Table Conference in 1931 and was member of the Government of India delegation to South Africa in 1932.

Following India's Independence she became the first Indian woman to be chosen as a Governor of the United Province. She died in office on March 2, 1949.

Sarojini Naidu

CM a public servant

New Delhi (IBS) - A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has ruled that a chief minister was a public servant within the meaning of the definition in Section 21 (12) of the Indian Penal Code. He was also, by reason of his appointment by the Governor under Article 164 of the Constitution, subordinate to the Governor, whatever be the nature and status of his constitutional functions.

By a unanimous judgement of a five-member bench presided over by Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, the Court upheld as correct the decision of the Madras High Court on this legal controversy and dismissed an appeal filed by former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi. It also directed that the prosecution proceedings on charges of corruption against Karunanidhi before the Special Judge, Madras, "will proceed to its ultimate end according to law."

Karunanidhi is accused of having abused his official position as Chief Minister when DMK was in Power in the matter of wheat purchase from Punjab and is alleged to have derived pecuniary advantage for himself to the extent of between Rs. 400,000 and 500,000.

Agriculture accord

New Delhi (IBS) - India will assist Iraq in setting up an agricultural research institute in that country on the lines of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

An agreement signed here February 24 between the two countries provides for Indian assistance to Iraq in the development of agriculture, research, irrigation, seed supply and fisheries.

Under the agreement India will help Iraq in undertaking a joint study for setting up of an agricultural research institute, and extend co-operation in providing expert services and training to Iraqi personnel in the universities and research institutes in India.

Iraqi students and officers will get training facilities at various agricultural universities and research institutes in this country in soil physics, soil and water conservation, agricultural meteorology, and agricultural engineering, including irrigation and drainage.

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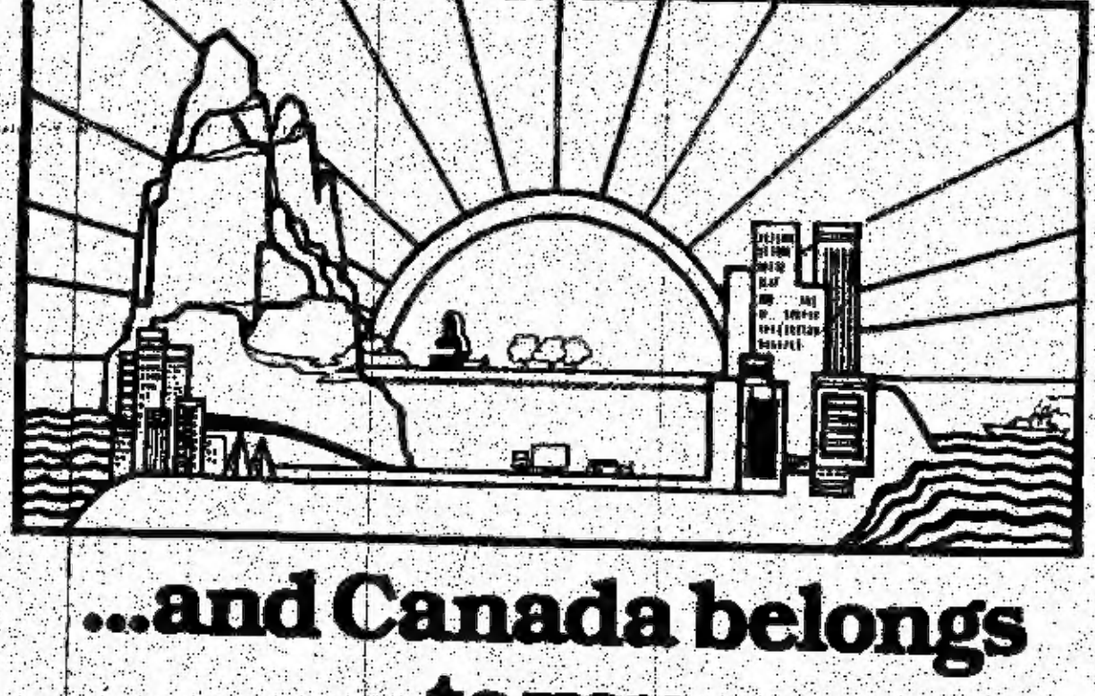

...and Canada belongs to you

Canada is your country. Every province, every city, every village. The Atlantic Provinces in the East, our fascinating National Capital Region, the towering Rockies and beyond in the West.
A land of superb natural beauty; of sophistication and simple friendliness; with a range of vacation experiences no other country can offer.
Get to know another part of your Canada this year. Invite your friends and relatives from the 'old country' to share your pleasure, and your pride.

Canada
So much to go for.

Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Office de tourisme du Canada

How the tax money comes and goes

New Delhi (POC) Out of every rupee which the Government will collect during 1979-80, 19 paise will come from excise, 13 paise from customs, eight paise from corporate taxes and two paise each from income tax and other taxes.

Loan recoveries will bring 11 paise, non-tax revenue 17 paise; market loans, small savings and provident funds 15 paise, and external loans and other receipts three paise each. Seven paise has been left as deficit.

From every rupee thus collected, Government will spend 20 paise on Plan expenditure, and 23 paise on other development expenditure. Defence will cost 16 paise, interest payments 12 paise, and statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments three Paise. Seven paise will be on other expenditure.

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By Professor V. Subra

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and dismissed an appeal filed by former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi. It also directed that the prosecution proceedings on charges of corruption against Karunanidhi before the Special Judge, Madras, "will proceed to its ultimate and according to law."

Karunanidhi is accused of having abused his official position as Chief Minister when DMK was in Power in the matter of wheat purchase from Punjab and is alleged to have derived pecuniary advantage for himself to the extent of between Rs. 400,000 and 500,000.

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study for setting up of an agricultural research institute, and extend co-operation in providing expert services and training to Iraqi personnel in the universities and research institutes in India.

Iraqi students and officers will get training facilities at various agricultural universities and research institutes in this country in soil physics, soil and water conservation, agricultural meteorology, and agricultural engineering, including irrigation and drainage.

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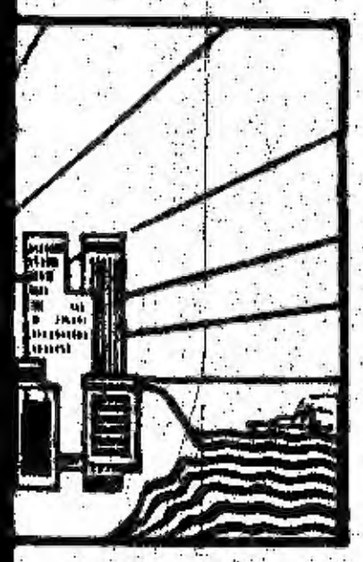

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North - South divide

By Professor V. Subramaniam

Quite a few writers have recently taken notice of the stark differences between the nativist or Hindu revivalist approach of Northern and the secular outlook of Southern politicians, towards India's problems. This geographical polarization of attitudes becomes doubly unfortunate when nativist revivalism claims populist democratic values, while secular modernism seems to be associated with some type of autocracy. Merely deploring it and preaching remedies has only made it worse, intensifying the present politics of bitterness.

It is usual to attribute this polarization to Muslim rule in the North and Hindu containment of it in the South. This is less than a half truth as it ignores what went before and what came after Muslim rule and the long social process of attitude reinforcement. One can identify four clear successive stages in this polarization going right back into the late Hindu period.

CULTURAL IDENTITY

Throughout the Vedic period and the period of Hindu empires (Mauryan, Guptan and Harshan), Tamil Nadu (including Kerala) preserved its proud linguistic as well as cultural identity, admitting Aryan ideas and customs selectively and conditionally. An important constituent of this identity was the total secularity of Tamil (Aham) literature and Tamil ethics as propounded in *Tirukkural*. This was fortunate for the whole of India culturally, as South India contributed the two important elements of India's religio-cultural integration in the post-imperial centuries from the 7th to the 10th from her secular repertoire. Thus the rather intellectually and emotionally cramped Bhagavatha cult of the North was vitalized and transformed into the Bhakti cult in South India through the transfusion of Tamil (Ahattimai) eroticism and, secondly, viable philosophies, unifying several earlier strands, were shaped and propounded by Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhva. These two forces integrated India culturally after all the failures of imperial unification - Bhakti at the popular level and the philosophies at the elite level.

Quite a few writers have recently taken notice of the stark differences between the nativist or Hindu revivalist approach of Northern and the secular outlook of Southern politicians, towards India's problems. This geographical polarization of attitudes becomes doubly unfortunate when nativist revivalism claims populist democratic values, while secular modernism seems to be associated with some type of autocracy. Merely deploring it and preaching remedies has only made it worse, intensifying the present politics of bitterness.

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This South Indian achievement had its credit and debit sides.

India's pattern of (cultural) unity in diversity was firmly established even after political unification failed, but at the same time it ensured that in the absence of political unity a differential exposure to Islam affected the Hindu culture of the North and the South differently to evolve different world views.

The North was first subjected to the unrelieved miseries of the Delhi Sultanate period with its tyranny, assassinations instability of dynasty after dynasty and famines - and thereafter exposed to the stable but highly centralized rule of the Mughals from Akbar to Aurangazeb. This exposure to two extremes of foreign rule polarized the Hindu population into two extreme groups. The depoliticized Hindu masses withdrew into their caste-ridden villages at a low level of self-sufficiency, while the small minority of the Hindu elite entered the service of the Mughal State and acquired not a political, but courtierly ethic. In terms of religious culture the village masses clung fiercely to a highly simplified populistic form of Hinduism while the elite took on the externals of Mughal court culture, doing Hindu worship in private, as stingingly castigated by Guru Nanak. The elite who would not do this were partly wiped out and partly reduced to impotence. Mass leadership was left to courageous saints at one level and village Hampdens at the grass roots. An elite-mass gap was thus built up in North India which has persisted in different form all along.

The Southern response to Islam was more sophisticated and took shape in two stages. After recovering from the early shock of the Malik-Kafur hurricane and the Tuglaq rampage, the Vijayanagar empire kept substantial parts of South India under Hindu rule even after the disaster of Talikota. This not only gave the Hindus a continuous political identity and consciousness but also kept the Hindu elite alive to their obligations of mass contact. More importantly (as K.M. Panikkar pointed out), it helped to establish certain norms of treating Muslim subjects, which Muslim rulers had to acknowledge in their treatment of Hindu subjects.

Secondly, as the Southern Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda grew weaker and needed local support, they began running their administration at higher as well as lower levels with Hindu ministers and officials. The latter had greater power in their own right than the Rajput grandees in the Mughal court. In turn the Mahrattas in their days of power had less reservation in using Muslim officials. So Hindu resistance to, and containment of, Muslim conquest in the South evolved some constituents of a secular world view as the Hindu South could afford it. While Northern Hindu society was essentially polarized into a courtierly elite and the masses following a populistic elementarized Hinduism.

COLONIALISM

Hindu society left to itself might have diminished and diluted this North-South polarization over a century or two but the pattern of British conquest not only revived and reinforced it but made it worse with a new combination of factors. European colonialism of the 18th and 19th centuries, be it British, French, or Dutch, was first based on sea and not land power - unlike the earlier Turkish, Mongol or Hun imperial conquests based on land. The costal areas felt the brunt and the benefits earlier and longer in Asia, Africa and even North America. In Asia and Africa in particular, the coastal belt was better exposed to Wester, i.e. English and French, education and ethos. The four coastal communes of Senegal and little Dahomey supplied the civil servants and teachers for the rest of French Africa; the coastal Ibos and Yorubas had an edge on the inland Hausa and Fulani of Northern Nigeria in education, and in India the coastal presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras stole a march in Western education over the Northern inland.

This was a universal residue of coast-based naval colonialism all over the colonized areas of the world - but two factors made it much worse in India, one during the British rule and the other during the independence struggle and after independence. In the early period of commerce and conquest by the East India company, the British administrators were creating an educated intermediary class in the coastal presidencies, first unconsciously and later consciously with Macaulay's reforms. By the time they started administering the Northern inland areas seriously, this ardour had abated somewhat, and by the first decade of this century, they had turned strongly anti-middle class, under Lytton and Minto. Aryavarta, polarized into a courtierly elite and populistically religious masses under Muslim rule, then savaged in reprisals for the 1857 rebellion, unexposed to early encounter with Western education was finally exposed to an anti-middle class ethos of British administration. Its internal polarization was reinforced.

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Things were brought into sharper focus during the freedom struggle by the Gandhian Congress constitution, from 1921 onwards. In the earlier years, Congress had a loose federal structure, and there were no rules about the number and election of delegates. Bengal, Bombay and Madras more or less shared the presidency and the publicity of the sessions with Bengal dominating. The Gandhian Constitution created Provincial Congress Committees based on the local language and the number of Congress delegates and AICC members soon became proportional to linguistic populations. Political power in the Congress moved sharply and clearly to the Hindi-speaking areas as indicated by the list of Congress Presidents and CWC members drawn therefrom, even while the educated middle class was still located proportionately more in the coastal presidencies. This geographical imbalance in terms of political versus professional power is not found to the same extent anywhere in the Third World except Nigeria.

Such imbalance produced no explosive nor even untoward results for important reasons which are not often understood or publicly acknowledged. Two of these are crucial, one relating to the civil services and another the character of Central political leadership. India's Constitution created a guaranteed position of power for the all - India services and Central services - to be recruited without any regional and language quotas. In practice, this has till recently favoured recruits who are supraregional though linguistically drawn more from the coastal areas, that is recruits with domicile in more than one State and familiarity with several Indian languages. Secondly, Central political leadership was drawn from a truly Westernized microscopic minority group in the North without regional roots and attachments. Indeed this was the essence of the Gandhian arrangement to pass on the Central leadership to Nehru who was from Aryavarta, but not of it - and of Kamaraj's anxiety to keep Morarji Desai out as he was more committed to Hindi than born Hindi-speakers. It was also the initial reason for the DMK's support of Mrs. Indira Gandhi."

Both these conditions papered over the cracks between the secular professional coastals and the revivalist political inlanders. Both conditions have weakened if not vanished and the residues of history glower at the present day politicians and intelligentsia. The writing on the wall says clearly that patronizing and patchy efforts will no longer suffice.

Courtesy Author and Statesman Calcutta, 10 Feb. 79.

Remittances cause problems

New Delhi (IBS) - Kerala receives about Rs. 4,000 million in foreign currency every year from the State's about 200,000 sons and daughters working in Gulf countries, but most of the remittances are spent in conspicuous consumption, according to a survey on the impact of remittances on the State's economy.

Out of the 402 households surveyed, only one household invested in industry while there had been a four-fold increase in the demand for cars in the last four years "and relatively high price for second hand cars." Out of 402 households, 385 had acquired land with an average per household value of Rs. 100,000, 391 had constructed buildings with an average cost of Rs. 30,000, 292 had bought jewellery of over Rs. 15,000 per household, 198 had radio sets costing more than 1,000, six had cars and 112 had tape recorders each costing over Rs. 2,000.

The survey ruefully remarks, "Our investigation has shown that much of the money that flows into the State has not been used for productive purposes" as investment in assets like shares, debentures and securities" is nil.

"The survey also said that "one of the disquieting features of emigration and inward remittances is the glaring inequities and social polarisation that it has endangered." The lavish life style of families having an emigrant abroad, sending about Rs. 1,000 a month, is creating social tensions.

The survey notes that one of the causes of this unproductive expenditure may well be that more than half the emigrants were either illiterate or below the matriculation level. Out of the 514 emigrants surveyed, 204 had not matriculated, 142 were matriculates, 33 were of pre-degree level, eight were postgraduates, seven were degree or diploma holders in engineering and 28 were technically trained.

The rising curve of "bridegroom prices" was another indicator of what the survey describes as "wastage of money." The dowry increase is from about Rs. 15,000 to about 50,000.

Forum to fight RSS

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - A largely-attended meeting of persons of different political persuasions on Tuesday decided to form an All India Forum to fight against communalism and fascism preached by the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (RSS).

Former Health Minister Raj Narain, who presided, told newsmen that the nomenclature of the organisation would be announced shortly.

Raj Narain said the organisation would be non-political and any person could join it on his individual capacity.

Huge trade gap

New Delhi (IBS) - India is likely to have a foreign trade deficit of Rs. 11,000 million at the end of the current financial year, Minister of State for Commerce Arif Beg told the Lok Sabha.

Arif Beg said that the decline in overall exports was only marginal at about 1.1 per cent as compared with last year.

Based on latest provisional figures, the deficit during the first nine months (April-December 1978) was Rs. 7,850 million with exports amounting to Rs. 39,090.8 million and imports amounting to Rs. 46,939. million.

Gesture to Pak

New Delhi (IBS) - Industry Minister George Fernandez has offered a "blank cheque" to Pakistan to take advantage of whatever Indian technological capabilities it thinks it needs.

He told a visiting delegation of Pakistan industrialists that India wanted close industrial and commercial relations with Pakistan. "Political differences between the two countries," he said, "need not dominate our relations in the field of sharing expertise and technical know-how. Fernandez suggested that the two countries identify areas where they could complement each others industrial effort for their mutual advantage.

Smeared Ink

Joint session for bill

New Delhi (IBS) - A bill providing for sp[ecial] courts to try persons involved in excesses during the Emergency, promulgated by former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in June 1975, is expected to be introduced in the Lok Sabha in April.

While preparing the bill, the Government is expected to keep in view the advice of the Supreme Court which had drawn the Government's attention to certain infirmities in the draft bill referred to it by the President last year.

The Court had made three suggestions, accepted by the Solicitor-General on behalf of Government: 1. That only sitting judges may be appointed to the special courts, 2. That the appointment of sitting judges should be made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India, and 3. That the Supreme Court would be empowered to transfer a case from one special court to another.

The bill may however, require a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament because the Rajya Sabha is dominated by the Opposition.

TV rejects film

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - Doordarshan (television) authorities have found the film "Kisse Kursa Ka" unsuitable for exhibition over its television network.

According to a letter received by the film's producer director and Janata Party member of Parliament Amrit Nahata, the film was rejected when offered to television.

Although no reason has been given for the rejection, Mr. Nahata said the rejection was possibly because his film was "controversial".

Mr. Nahata had remade his film, which lampoons politicians and political situations, after change of Government in March 1977.

U.S. tea imports decline

Siliguri, March 8 (UNI) - Imports of tea by the United States from India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Taiwan and Kenya during January-October 1978 have dropped substantially compared to the same period in 1977.

Though there was no shortage of tea in India, export to the US totalled only 3.4 lakh lbs. during January-October 1978, against 25.01 lakh lbs. in the same period in 1977. China's export of tea to the US during the same period were 6.6 lakh lbs. against 6.3 lakh lbs during the corresponding period of 1977. Bangladesh recorded an appreciable increase. Its exports went up to 2.7 million lbs. from 1.71 million lbs.

According to Union Commerce Ministry sources, the shortfall in Indian exports to the US rose to 87 per cent compared to the previous year. The fall is attributed to the imposition of export duty on tea in 1977. The Union Government has recently withdrawn this duty, but tea circles believe that it is too late to recover the lost market during the current financial year.

The Chairman of the Tea Board recently visited the United States and explored the possibilities of increasing exports to that country.

Incidentally, tea exports to the US from Argentina have increased by 40 per cent while imports by Russia dropped from 5.4 lakh to 3.6 lakh lbs. in 1978.

U.S. investments

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Bombay ... American investment i... is very low and constitu... rely one per cent of the to... investment in the third w... according to former India... mbassador in Washington B... Nehru.

Addressing ... mbers of the Indo-American ... amber of Commerce here, N... described the future of for... investors in India as bla... because India hedged its inv... tion to foreign investors with s... many obstacles that foreign cap...alists found it difficult to come ...re.

Under trials

to be re eased

Patna (IBS) - The Bihar government is ...d release all undertrials confined in jails for more than two years cases against them are still pending investigation by the police.

Also all undertrials accused of minor offences and in detention for six months or more and those confined in jail for periods exceeding the maximum period of imprisonment possible for which they could be sentenced, if convicted, will also be released.

kademi award

for poet

Bhubaneswar, March 1 (UNI) - ... executive board of the Orissa Akademi has announced annual award in Kashmiri for ... to 'Be Sooch Rooh' ... a collection of poems by G.R. Santosh.

Besides being a distinguished poet in Kashmiri, Mr. Santosh is also renowned painter.

The Akademi President, Umashankar Joshi, presided over the meeting of the executive.

MAYE CALLS IT AN INSULT

Trivandrum, March 10 (UNI) - The Janata Party General Secretary Madhu Limaye said on today the Chinese agression on Vietnam was an insult to India and its External Affairs Minister.

Addressing the concluding session of the three-day national conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society here, Mr. Limaye said the Chinese resorted to the 'dispicabel device of timing their large-scale invasion' of Vietnam with the visit of Mr. A.B. Vajpayee to Peking.

"No Indian with a sense of shame would tolerate this insult to India and its External Affairs Minister."

IF YOU THINK TOBACCO ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ARE BAD FOR YOU, IMAGINE WHAT THEY'RE DOING TO YOUR UNBORN CHILD.

As parents, you can reduce the risk of having a mentally retarded child by developing proper dietary and lifestyle habits during pregnancy.

To get all the facts, see your doctor.

Many forms of mental retardation can be prevented.

Your child's health and well being depend on it.

For more information, write for a booklet on the Prevention of Mental Retardation.

Write to:
Mental Retardation Prevention
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9

Keith Norton,
Minister of Community and Social Services

William Davis, Premier

Ontario

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New ed

Hyderabad, March 10 (UN... The union government has d... ded on the introduction of a ... concept of socially useful prod... tive work in all educati... institutions in the country.

Addressing the course direc... of the administrative staff col... of India, union education mini... P.C. Chunder, explained that ... government was keen on pro... ing vocational education to ... the unemployment problem.

He said the new concept ... education, introduced from ... first class, would encourag... students to take to vocati... education.

The minister blamed ... education system for the stu... unrest. He said frustra... among students was due to ... fact that "most of our univer... graduates are either unemplo... or unemployable".

Dr. Chunder reiterated ... government's commitment to ... three-language formula but ... erted that "english cannot be ... medium of instruction an... more."

Deaths

FILM PRODUCER SUKHD...

New Delhi, March 1 (UN... Noted film-maker S. Sukhdev ... of a severe heart attack at ... All-India Institute of Med... Sciences here on Thursday.

He suddenly took ill and ... rushed to the hospital. ... however, failed to recover.

Mr. Sukhdev, who hailed ... Ludhiana in Punjab, won sev... national and international ... ards. His "Nine Months ... Freedom" on Bangladesh ... and "India 1967" were exhib... abroad and won rave reviews.

Sukhdev, a Padma Shri aw... winner, served as a membe... Jury of several film festivals.

JOGINDER SINGH

Lucknow (IBs) - For... Governor of Rajasthan Jogi... Singh died at his Bahr... residence February 9. He was ...

He resigned from his job ... Governor to contest the 1977 ... Sabha election on Congress ti... from his home district which, ... all other districts in Uttar P... desh, was swept by the Jan... wave. Earlier, he was membe... the Constituent Assembly and ... provisional Parliament. He w... member of the Lok Sabha f... 1952 to 1962 and again in 1970. ... In between he was a membe... the Rajya Sabha.

Before shifting to Rajast... Joginder Singh was Governo... Orissa between September ... and June 1972. He was chair... of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Bo... in 1971.

EDUCATIONIST, WRITE...

New Delhi (Ibs) - Dr. Y... Hussain, younger brother of ... President Dr. Zakir Hussain, ... here Wednesday, February 2 ... cardiac arrest. He was 76.

Professor of history at ... Osmania University, Hydera... Dr. Hussain later became ... Vice-Chancellor of the Al... Muslim University and fello... the Institute of Higher Stu... Simla.

A writer, Hussain wro... number of books in Urdu ... English and translated Gh... poems into English. He wa... recipient of the Sahitya Aca... awards.

New education pattern on anvil

Hyderabad, March 10 (UNI) - The union government has decided on the introduction of a new concept of socially useful productive work in all educational institutions in the country.

Addressing the course directors of the administrative staff college of India, union education minister P.C. Chunder, explained that the government was keen on promoting vocational education to solve the unemployment problem.

He said the new concept of education introduced from the first class, would encourage students to take to vocational education.

The minister blamed the education system for the student unrest. He said frustration among students was due to the fact that "most of our university graduates are either unemployed or unemployable".

Dr Chunder reiterated the government's commitment to the three-language formula but asserted that English cannot be the medium of instruction any more.

The minister wanted a change in the attitude towards higher education. He said it was not always the students who were to blame for unrest and violence on the campuses.

Talking to newsmen later Dr. Chunder admitted it had not been possible yet to evolve a uniform system of school education in the country, and this created problems at the junior college level.

The union education ministry is examining the idea of a uniform system of joint entrance examinations for admission to college for school leavers.

Adult literacy plan

New Delhi (IBS) - The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) would create 66 million new jobs by April 1983, Education Minister P.C. Chunder informed the Lok Sabha.

The Minister said that there would be a part-time instructor at every adult education centre and a full time project officer with a supporting staff of three to five for every project of 100 to 300 centres.

Besides, there would be full time staff at the Central, State and district levels to strengthen administration and develop resources for the adult education programme.

Chunder said that central grants totalling Rs. 63.9 million provided had been released for NEAP till FEbruary 15 in addition to Rs. 63.9 million provided for adult education in the current year's budgets of State Governments and Union Territories.

Deaths

FILM PRODUCER SUKHDEV

New Delhi, March 1 (UNI) - Noted film maker S. Sukhdev died of a severe heart attack at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences here on Thursday.

He suddenly took ill and was rushed to the hospital. He, however, failed to recover.

Mr. Sukhdev, who hailed from Ludhiana in Punjab, won several national and international awards. His "Nine Months To Freedom" on Bangladesh war and "India 1967" were exhibited abroad and won rave reviews.

Sukhdev, a Padma Shri award winner, served as a member of jury of several film festivals.

JOGINDER SINGH

Lucknow (IBS) - Former Governor of Rajasthan Joginder Singh died at his Bahraich residence February 9. He was 80.

He resigned from his job as Governor to contest the 1977 Lok Sabha election on Congress ticket from his home district which, like all other districts in Uttar Pradesh, was swept by the Janata wave. Earlier, he was member of the Constituent Assembly and the provisional Parliament. He was a member of the Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1962 and again in 1970-71. In between he was a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Before shifting to Rajasthan, Joginder Singh was Governor of Orissa between September 1971 and June 1972. He was chairman of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board in 1971.

EDUCATIONIST, WRITER

New Delhi, (Ibs) - Dr. Yusuf Hussain, younger brother of late President Dr. Zakir Hussain died here Wednesday, February 21, of cardiac arrest. He was 76.

Professor of history at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Dr. Hussain later became Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and fellow at the Institute of Higher Studies, Simla.

A writer, Hussain wrote a number of books in Urdu and English and translated Ghalib's poems into English. He was the recipient of the Sahitya Academy award.

Saudi ban on Sikhs

New Delhi (IBs) - Minister of State for External Affairs told the Lok Sabha that the ban on the entry of Sikhs in Saudia Arabia had not yet been removed. The Government, he said was however pursuing the matter at all levels with the Saudi Government.

During his recent visit to that country, Industry Minister George Fernandez had also taken up this matter with the Saudi Deputy Prime Minister and the Crown Prince.

Employment ministry suggested

New Delhi, March 1 (UNI) - The Mathew Committee, set up by the Labour Ministry to review the working of employment exchanges, has recommended creation of separate Ministry of Manpower Planning and Employment at the centre, with branches in the states.

The report which was tabled in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) by Labour Minister Ravindra Verma says that the employment service should be made a national service for improving the effectiveness of central direction.

It wants to make it obligatory for public and private sector employers to utilise the employment exchanges for filling up class III and IV posts.

Women's Circle to meet

Indo-Canadian Women's Circle will be holding a workshop on Wednesday, April 4th at 7:30 p.m. at Parkwood Hills Public School, 60 Tiverton Drive.

Ann Frb, a professional in leadership training, will be speaking on **"Leadership training and inter-personal relations."**

There will be a nominal registration fee of $1.00.

NEW CHIEF OF CENTRAL AIR COMMAND

Allahabad (IBS) - Air Marshal T.S. Brar has taken over command as air officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Central Air Command from Air Vice-Marshal Chandan Singh.

Deplorable training facilities

Hyderabad, March 8 (UNI) - Top ranking Indian athlete and pentathlon queen Angel Mary Joseph has condemned the lack of facilities and encouragement to top sportsmen in the country.

The Kerala girl, who has dominated the gruelling event of women's athletics for past few years and who won two silver medals at the last Asian games at Bangkok, said there was a world of difference when one compared the facilities for training and coaching in athletics, in India and those available in many other countries including the Asian continent.

"These primitive facilities are the biggest deterrent to our efforts in achieving better performances in international contests", she added.

Working as a Senior Welfare Inspector in Southern Railway, Angel Mary has already arrived at the peak of her athletic career. But she has one regret which she will carry to the day when she retires. And that might be very soon too.

Angel feels that her athletic career has been severely curtailed because of the lack of facilities available in coaching and training in India. She feels she would have made the top bracket much earlier if these facilities were available.

What is exactly wrong with our coaching and competitions? Angel says coaching facilities practically do not exist - the NIS Patiala notwithstanding.

ASIAN AQUATICS IN INDIA LIKELY

New Delhi, March 10 (UNI) - The newly constituted Asian swimming federation has a proposal to organise an Asian aquatic meet in India.

Announcing this at a news conference here Saturday, Secretary General Sultanul Aziz of Bangladesh said, "the meet is being organised to provide a forum for the Asian swimmers and also enable them to prepare for the 1980 olympics in Moscow".

"India is being considered as a venue in view of its geographical location and its importance as a host for the next Asian games".

The federation would also organise a clinic for the swimming coaches at Phillipines sometime later this year.

Sports news

Kerala supreme in national athletics

Hyderabad (IBS) - Kerala emerged as the strongest athletic State in India by sweeping through the Inter-State athletics championship of the National Games, winning 19 gold, 14 silver, and 13 bronze medals.

This was Kerala's third major athletic championship of the year.

They had earlier won the Inter-University and National School athletic championships.

Kerala was followed by Maharashtra with 12 golds, three silver and nine bronze. Punjab came third with 9 golds, 11 silver and 7 bronze.

Squash Champion

Bombay (IBS) - Major R.K. Manchanda has retained his title in the 25th National Squash Championships by defeating Anil Nayar 9-10, 10-8, 9-5, 9-4, after a 90-minute battle.

In the women's final, Bhuvaneshwari Kumari of Delhi beat her cousin Nandini Kumari 9-0, 8-2, 9-2, while Shyamlal Verma beat A.D. Francis 9-4, 9-5, 10-9 to win the pro title.

LEAGUE BAN ON CRICKETERS LIFTED

London (IBS) - The Lancashire League has lifted a ban on Indian cricketers Madan Lal, Mohinder Amarnath and Karsan Ghavri who were barred last year after they returned to India to prepare for the Pakistan tour without participating in the season's last league fixtures.

The decision to lift the ban followed a letter to the league by the Indian cricket control board owning responsibility for the players' early return to India. Madan Lal and Ghavri can return to the league after the payment of a fine of 250 pounds each. Amarnath has been exempted from the fine as he had produced a medical certificate to say he was unfit to play the final league match.

Ghavri and Mohinder Amarnath, however, will not be able to return to league cricket in 1979 as they are assured of their berths in the Indian cricket team scheduled to tour England this summer.

HARYANA'S GOEL TOP WICKET-TAKER

Calcutta (IBS) - Haryana's left-arm spinner Rajinder Goel emerged the highest wicket-taker in the Ranji Trophy with 419 wickets on the second day of the four-day pre-quarter final match against Bengal at the Eden Gardens recently.

Goel surpassed the record of 417 wickets by right-arm leg-spinner V.V. Kumar of Tamil Nadu.

"JUST NOT CRICKET"

New Delhi (IBS) A Janata member Ramji Singh sought to introduce in the Lok Sabha a non-official bill - "The Planning and Ceiling of Time in Cricket Matches Bill 1979" - limiting cricket matches to two hours only but later withdrew it with a parting shot that cricket was a national waste of time.

GATE NAMED AFTER MANKAD

Bombay (IBS) - The main gate of Wankhede Stadium here will be named after India's greatest all rounder late Vinoo Mankad, according to a decision taken at a general body meeting of the Bombay Cricket Association.

The meeting also decided to name the second gate after Polly Umrigar, a former Bombay and India captain who is now chairman of the Selection Committee of the Cricket Control Board.

The hall housing the library will be named after M.V. Changadkar, a former secretary of the Board.

PUNJAB KEEP VOLLEYBALL TITLE

New Delhi (IBS) - Punjab won the National Volleyball championship for men for the 14th time February 22 when they defeated Rajasthan in straight game 17-15, 15-9, 15-10.

Punjab women almost emulated them but lack of stamina in the decider found them on the losing side, being beaten by West Bengal after a life and death struggle. West Bengal won 15-4, 15-9, 9-15, 8-15, 15-7.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY: INDIA SEEDED 14TH

New Delhi (IBS) - India has been seeded 14th in the World Women's Hockey Championships scheduled to be played in Vancouver, Canada, in August. The top seeding goes to Holland which won the last championship.

Twenty teams seeded for Vancouver are: Holland, West Germany, New Zealand, Wales, England, Australia, Argentina, Ireland, Canada, Scotland, USA, Japan, Spain, India, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, Fiji, Hongkong and Zambia.

FERREIRA CLAIMS BILLIARDS TITLE

Bombay (Ibs) - World amateur billiards champion Michael Ferreira of India went down tamely to England's John Barrie by 845 points to 1,546 in the concluding round robin match of the International Open Invitation Billiards Tournament but won the title - and 1,750 pounds prize money - by virtue of the best points aggregate in the five-player league.

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Virginity test to Human Rights

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: India has made a reference to the United Nations Human Rights Commission on the racially discriminatory manner in which the gynaecological test was conducted on an Indian immigrant at the Heathrow airport by the British immigration authorities.

The country's concern and decision to do so was announced earlier in the Lok Sabha by the Minister for External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee in reply to a calling attention notice which generated heated discussion.

Sharing the deep feelings of indignation and concern with the rest of the country, Mr. Vajpayee expressed sympathies to the victim for the humiliation she was subjected to and thanked the British paper which brought the case to public notice.

Giving the facts of the case the Minister said: "An Indian lady, accompanied by her fiance, an Indian who has been resident in U.K. since 1962, arrived from India at the Heathrow Airport, London, on 24th January 1979. This lady, a school teacher, aged 25, was made to undergo a gynaecological examination because the Immigration Officer did not accept her statement that she was coming to Britain to get married. She was asked to disrobe completely and her request to be provided with a dressing gown was refused. A male doctor entered the room some time later to conduct the examination. Greatly embarrassed, she requested that the examination, if necessary, may be carried out by a lady doctor. She was informed that no lady doctor was on duty. She had, therefore, to submit herself to a medical examination by a male doctor.

He then narrated the various steps taken by the Indian High Commission after the report appeared in the Guardian and later by the Government of India. In the protest note the British Government was informed that the "lady had suffered intense shock and that a great deal of concern and resentment had been aroused in the Indian community in U.K."

The public reaction in India has been unitedly expressed, especially by women's and youth organisations. In Delhi, women organisations held protest demonstrations in front of the British High Commission and the police had to intervene to prevent women demonstrators from entering the premises of the Commission.

Mr. Vajpayee told the Lok Sabha that the British government had conveyed its "deep regret" over the incident and assured steps to ensure that no such incident would occur again.

The Minister said that enquiries revealed that such tests were being held for several years and were even occasionally carried out in India. There were at least 34 cases last year in New Delhi alone where the British High Commission requested medical opinion on the marital status of women applicants from a lady doctor. Further X-ray tests were conducted on immigrants to assess their age.

The pity is that the Government became aware of the "indignity" on the Indian women only when the report got publicity through the newspaper. In her book Asian Women in Britain, Amrit Wilson, an Indian residing in Britain, had documented various such incidents. These were dismissed as unverified reports.

Thirty voluntary women's organisations in a joint memorandum submitted to the British High Commission in New Delhi had pointed out that the tests which violate "the psyche and the body" of women were not only an insult to Indian womanhood but a flagrant violation of the UN Charter of Human Rights. It demanded an inquiry into the working of the Immigration Department that allowed Britain to "become her sister's keeper without a backward glance at morality standards as they prevailed within."

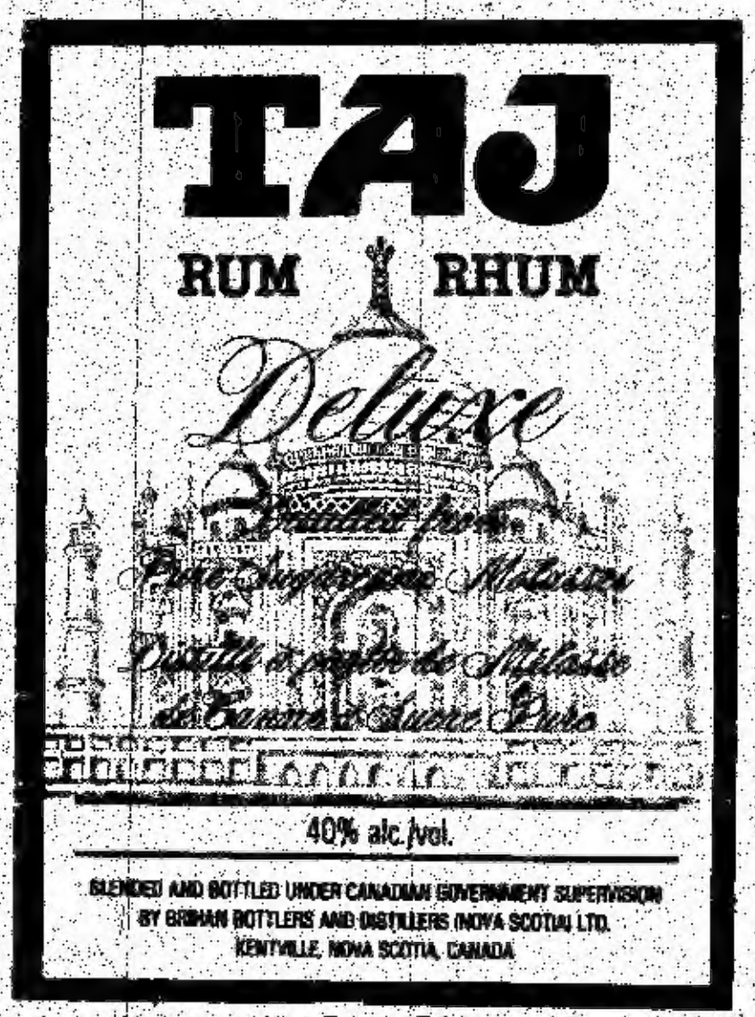
Another memorandum asked why such tests and entry certificates were necessary only for Asian wives and children while white immigrants from Irish Republic, EEC countries and even Rhodesia were exempted from such tests. The 1971 Immigration Act was sexually discriminatory to Asian women, it added.

DHARNA FOR CORRECTING MEANING OF MARWARI

Gandhinagar (IBS) - Bhadrakumar Registhani has come all the way from Jodhpur to register a protest against the meaning of the word "Marwari" as given in a Gujarati dictionary published by Gujarat Vidyapith in 1967.

According to Registhani, who has started a dharna near the Secretariat, the dictionary has defined "Marwari" as a poor person and a miser instead of the correct definition which is "a resident of Marwar" - a region of Rajasthan.

Taj rum to be sold in Ontario



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Tarapur not to stop

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) - Prime Minister Morarji Desai told the Lok Sabha (Lower House) on Wednesday that India was free to make its own arrangements for supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station if the requisite fuel from the United States did not arrive within a "reasonable" time.

The supply was expected by March end.

Mr. Desai expressed anxiety over the delay in the supply of enriched uranium by the United States Government and said he had already written the the U.S. President about the delay.

Techno-economic studies on substitute fuel for the plant were in progress.

Fuel utilisation schemes have also been taken up for the maximum utilisation of enriched uranium on hand.

The Prime Minister, however, declined to disclose the present stock position of enriched uranium fuel "in the public interest".

VAJPAYEE'S REPORT ON CHINA VISIT

New Delhi (IBS) - External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee told the Lok Sabha that his conversations with the Chinese leadership during his recent visit to China did provide an opportunity "for the first time in 19 years" for a frank exchange of views on the "complex and politically vital" India-China boundary question.

"These exploratory preliminary contacts have at least unfrozen the issue, and both Governments are agreed on the need to reflect further on the possible ways to resolve this crucial question," he added.

That, he told the House in a statement, was not an insignificant step forward.

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KITCHEN

By Pranati SenG

It would seem that winter is over have one more thumper of a sno At the time of writing this colu extremely cold weather here in O last much longer!

When March comes along lamb and makes a delightful chang Europeans and Asians are very fo to regard lamb as inferior to b rewarding aspects of travelling is life as it is lived in the country you was visiting Europe, I found that European and Middle East count some hillside, because lamb and meat over there. For Canadian followed by pork. Because we ha amounts of cattle and hog feed, was really cheap. With the highe frozen New Zealnad lamb which quite bargain prices at this time hundreds of ways that lamb can b lamb for the first time, I suggest y which by the way was offered to invited me to a dinner party and rolls I ever ate. It was served tomato salad.

MUTTON ROLLS

Lamb Filling:

2 lb. boneless leg or shoulder of
½ cup plain yogurt
1½ tsp. ground cumin
¼ tsp. of each ground cardomo
mustard
¼ tsp. of each ground cayenne,
1/8 tsp. of each ground clove and
2 tsp. salt
½ cup ghee
1½ cups chopped onion
3 large cloves garlic, minced
1 tbsp. fresh minced ginger
1 tbsp. lemon juice
2 tbsp. flaked coconut

1 large onion, thinly sliced and s
1 large cucumber, peeled and slic
20 Parathas
20 (4 x 2½ in ch) waxed paper
Place cucumbers and onion ring
sprinkle each with salt. Leave for
fork. Wash, drain and dry on a p
and cucumbers in separate bowls.

With a sharp knife, trim excess fat
inch cubes. In a large bowl, comb
cayenne. Add lamb; toss to coat w
Heat 2 tbsp. ghee in a medium sau
a time, and brown well on all sides
rest of the ghee, saute onion an
minutes. Add remaining spices,
stirring until well blended - another
salt, and 2 tbsp. of hot water; simm
times for 30 to 40 minutes, or until
and coconut, mix well. Keep cove
flavor.

Place one cooked paratha on a cho
pieces of cooked meat towards the
few pieces of marinated onion ring
over meat. Roll up in a jelly roll
palm of your hand. Stuff the rest

Place one end of (about 1½ inch)
waxed paper. Roll up that end in
paper then roll it making sure th
inside. By doing this, the sha
maintained. One should eat the r
ice cream cone. Place eight rolls o
in a single layer; top with a layer
making a pyramid shape. With
rolls stays warm while serving. It c
lightly covered with a foil for 20 to
chutney.
(See recipes for Paratha and coc
March 1, 1979)

They we

Office bearers of Arya Samaj, Toronto. Affiliated with Vedic Aryan Cultural Society of Ontario:

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Vice-President Prem Chand Sharma
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AJPAYEE'S REPORT ON HINA VISIT

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KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

It would seem that winter is over. But who knows? We might just have one more thumper of a snowstorm before the month is over. At the time of writing this column, we have been having some extremely cold weather here in Ottawa, but I am sure that it cannot last much longer!

When March comes along lamb becomes prime in North America and makes a delightful change from our usual diet. While Europeans and Asians are very fond of lamb, North Americans tend to regard lamb as inferior to beef and pork. One of the most rewarding aspects of travelling is getting the chance to experience life as it is lived in the country you are visiting. Last summer when I was visiting Europe, I found that one of the most common sights in European and Middle East countries is a flock of sheep feeding on some hillside, because lamb and mutton are by far the most popular meat over there. For Canadians, however, beef is number one, followed by pork. Because we have so much land, we can grow vast amounts of cattle and hog feed. But the days are gone when beef was really cheap. With the higher price of beef, why don't you try frozen New Zealnad lamb which is available all year long, often at quite bargain prices at this time of the year. Naturally there are hundreds of ways that lamb can be prepared, but if you are cooking lamb for the first time, I suggest you try this mutton roll recipe first, which by the way was offered to me by a gentleman in Europe who invited me to a dinner party and served the most delicious mutton rolls I ever ate. It was served with coconut chutney and fresh tomato salad.

MUTTON ROLLS

Lamb Filling:

2 lb. boneless leg or shoulder of lamb
½ cup plain yogurt
1½ tsp. ground cumin
¼ tsp. of each ground cardomom, turmeric, cinnamon, and dry mustard
¼ tsp. of each ground cayenne, black pepper
1/8 tsp. of each ground clove and sugar
2 tsp. salt
½ cup ghee
1½ cups chopped onion
3 large cloves garlic, minced
1 tbsp. fresh minced ginger
1 tbsp. lemon juice
2 tbsp. flaked coconut

1 large onion, thinly sliced and separated into rings
1 large cucumber, peeled and sliced thinly
20 Parathas
20 (8 x 2½ in ch) waxed paper

Place cucumbers and onion rings into two separate bowls and sprinkle each with salt. Leave for 1 hour, tossing a few times with a fork. Wash, drain and dry on a paper towel. Reserve both onions and cucumbers in separate bowls.

With a sharp knife, trim excess fat from lamb. Cut the meat into ½ inch cubes. In a large bowl, combine yogurt, cumin, turmeric and cayenne. Add lamb; toss to coat well. Let marinate 1 hour; drain. Heat 2 tbsp. ghee in a medium saucepan. Add lamb, a few pieces at a time, and brown well on all sides. Remove and keep warm. Add rest of the ghee; saute onion and garlic until tender - about 3 minutes. Add remaining spices and leftover marinate; cook, stirring until well blended - another 3 minutes. Add browned lamb, salt, and 2 tbsp. of hot water; simmer, covered but stirring several times for 30 to 40 minutes, or until lamb is tender. Add lemon juice and coconut, mix well. Keep covered for 30 minutes to blend the flavours.

Place one cooked paratha on a chopping board and put about 6 to 8 pieces of cooked meat towards the end of the paratha. Sprinkle a few pieces of marinated onion rings and a few slices of cucumbers over meat. Roll up in a jelly roll fashion. Squeeze lightly in the palm of your hand. Stuff the rest of the parathas in the same way.

Place one end of (about 1½ inch) of each mutton roll on a piece of waxed paper. Roll up that end in the paper. Fold the end of the paper then roll it making sure that the mutton roll stays tightly inside. By doing this, the shape of the mutton roll can be maintained. One should eat the roll holding the paper end like an ice cream cone. Place eight rolls on a heated platter open side down in a single layer; top with a layer of six, then four and finally two making a pyramid shape. With this pyramid structure, mutton rolls stays warm while serving. It can be kept warm in a 200F. oven lightly covered with a foil for 20 to 30 minutes. Serve with coconut chutney.

(See recipes for Paratha and coconut chutney in the last issue, March 1, 1979)

They were elected

(Office bearers of Arya Sama), Toronto, Affiliated with Vedic Aryan Cultural Society of Ontario:

President - Banwari Bhuppal
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"Satsang" is held on the last Sunday of each month from 2 P.M. till 4 P.M. at the Flemingdon Park Community Centre, 150 Grenoble Drive, Don Mills, Ontario.

WHITE TIGERS IN NATURAL HABITAT

New Delhi (IBS) - Defence Minister Jagjiwan Ram has pleaded that the white tigers, now numbering less than 40 in various zoological parks, should be re-introduced in its natural habitat in the jungles of Rewa.

Yogi attracts crowd

A HUSH fell over the crowd as a strapping, six foot tall Yogi Bhajan entered the room surrounded by his ministers. Some wore ornate swords at their sides; all were dressed in loose-fitting skirts or pants of unbleached cotton.

They are his followers, part of a half-million strong movement which the former Indian customs official has built up since arriving in North America 10 years ago.

He was in Ottawa last week to give a two-day seminar at the Blackburn Street Ashram, one of a hundred such yoga-centred communes which belong to his 3HO foundation in North America.

"Ah... yes. Canada," said the Yogi soothingly as he mounted the white-clothed podium and crossed his bare feet in the requisite position of meditation. "Ten years ago I walked the streets of Canada, penniless. But in 10 years I have created an empire." In 1968 a Toronto group invited him to immigrate from India and head their movement, but first impressions were not that warm.

First, the airline lost all his worldly possessions. Then he discovered Canadian winter. "I should have been told you had to clear a path through the snow every morning at 20 below zero." But he wasn't warned so he left Toronto for Los Angeles where he founded the movement dedicated to health, happiness and holiness (the three Hs).

On the fast-paced west coast of America, he found people eager for spiritual guidance. He told them simply to "start using that little canteloupe on your shoulders" and to master a few simple meditation techniques. Now men and women of all ages fall down and kiss his feet, claiming 3HO has saved their lives.

"When I was poor I was happy. Now I'm rich and I'm checking my returns," he told the audience of about 40, each of whom paid $36 for two evenings of talk and meditation. "One day I called my attorney and told him to give it all away. You can learn to earn and earn to give. Folks, you don't have to hustle or grab to make it, I didn't. You can do it too."

Yogi Bhajan, if you haven't guessed it, is what the Hollywood types might call laid back. There are belly laughs between his deep breathing exercises, gentle jibes at the granola and bean sprout crowd which flocks to his courses, but enough earthy sincerity to attract both the devoted and the curious.

Denis Golinger thought he might take karate, but stumbled on 3HO while flipping through the yellow pages. After two introductory sessions, he cannot claim yoga has changed his life, but the public servant says he and his wife just might sign up for in-depth courses being offered at the Ashram.

Diane Landriault, 54, had just returned from a three-day yoga weekend in Toronto when Yogi Bhajan arrived in Ottawa. The veteran meditator of five years would not miss the seminar. A mother of five, Mrs. Landriault gets up at 5 a.m. daily to do yoga exercises, eats no meat, has stopped smoking and drinking, and attends out-of-town yoga seminars at least twice a year.

"I took up modern jazz and classical ballet before this, but I can honestly say yoga has changed my life. My kids and husband would agree," she says.

Yogi Bhajan's seminar of two evenings is short on technique but long on inspiration, a rambling, humourous account of how a humble bureaucrat of modest means left his homeland to cultivate the spirits of America.

When he left India, his friend and student the Canadian ambassador to India James George tried to warn him that materialistic North Americans might not embrace the gentle wisdom of a centuries-old culture. "Well," I said to him on the way to the airport, here we have an ambassador driving a yogi around. Anything is possible."

Yogi Bhajan meets his friend the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi at airports, and shakes his head with amusement at the hugely successful Transcendental Meditation magnate. "It's a trademark - TM - that's all," says Yogi Bhajan. He refuses to criticize others in the business, but he finds the Harvard Business School techniques of TM marketing rather amusing.

The 3HO leader drives a 1968 Cadillac which someone donated, employs 12 secretaries, and has an abode dome summer place in New Mexico.

In Los Angeles, the Yogi and his wife live in a single storey house which is far from opulent, says Baba Kaur, the ordained minister and yoga teacher of the Blackburn Street Ashram. She has visited the headquarters on yoga conventions, and says he lives a modest but comfortable life. "I've straightened up his place, and it's not at all lavish. I don't think he would indulge in too much decadence within the yoga life style, she says.

Like the other 10 members of the Ottawa Ashram, Baba Kaur and her husband Baba Singh rise at 4:30 a.m. daily to meditate and do yoga exercises until 7:15. Like all members of the Sikh religion, they do not cut their hair but wear it bound in a white turban which they say causes vitamin D to flow back into the brain. Even their daughter, 4-year-old Satnam Kaur, wears a turban and white dress to her Montessori classes.

The couple, in their late 20s, are 3HO's ministers in Ottawa. Eight years ago, after meeting at a yoga convention in Florida, they decided to open a centre here. Baba Kaur teaches some very popular courses in yoga; her husband is a struggling ginseng salesman.

"I love this life," says Baba Kaur, "especially the white dress and turban. I stand out, and I like that. People recognize that something about us is different.

If they want to get their life together, they know we can help them. It's like a uniform which identifies us."

But for all its outward signs of eastern mysticism, 3HO as expressed by the gregarious Yogi Bhajan has very simple, even conservative ethics.

He says America is still a wonderful culture, full of great potential "even though there is a suicide every three minutes."

The problem, he says, is that people meet, mate and divorce like animals. They are overfed, bored and depressed. "The progress of man in the material world is great, but the cost can become unbearable."

So he advised people to prepare well for marriage, to nurture their spiritual life as well as the intellectual and physical. "North Americans," he says, "have got to stop spending $50 on a hairdo when it's the head that's crazy."

— Lisa Dalfen [3HO]
[Sunday Post of Canada].

Third surplus budget for railways

New Delhi (IBS) - Railway Minister Madhu Dandavate presented his third successive surplus budget without raising fares except those for season tickets. The surplus envisaged is of Rs. 884.9 million.

Among the new features in the budget is a word of cheer for children in this the International Year of the Child. The age limit for free travel for children has been raised from three to five years. The existing concession of half fare for children up to 12 years would continue.

Dandevate said that public agitations had caused great damage to the railways in 1978-79. Whether the agitators were "anti-reservationists" or "reservationists" (for jobs), the railways attracted the wrath of both.

In a lighter vain, he said this probably was because some of the railways coaches are reserved and others are unreserved.

Nurse wins award

By Thomas Panakal

Montreal: Kimberly Simpson is by no means a native of Bangladesh. Yet, she has many brothers and sisters in that new nation.

Since 1976 the Montreal nurse has spent a great part of her time in taking care of the sick and handicapped children -- her brothers and sisters -- in Bangladesh.

The 21-year-old nurse will be one of the five young Canadians to receive this year's Vanier Award in Montreal. Governor General Edward Schreyer will present the award this week.

Ms. Simpson grew up in a family which has been involved with overseas children for several years.

Children from different parts of the world can be seen in her home in Pointe Claire, a Montreal suburb. Presently, there are eighteen children living under one roof - a few from Vietnam.

Many Montreal area families have also adopted children from Bangladesh and other countries.

Since Kimberly was 15, she had been helping out by sleeping overnight in Montreal hospitals and taking care of the children who required medical attention.

She is planning to return to Bangladesh soon after the presentation of the award.

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CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted, a suitable match for Vaishya Agrawal boy, 24, Canadian citizen, graduate, 5'9", 140 lbs, well settled in his own flourishing business. Family highly placed in Canada. Please correspond with full particulars and photograph M-1498, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Indian Christian boy 25-30 with good qualification and job for attractive East Indian Christian girl, 22, 5'-4" Canadian Citizen with Secretarial training working for established firm. Write with details and enclose recent photo to M-1501, The Canadian India Times.

Well settled Brahmin family looking for a suitable match for a very pretty niece, slim, 19 yrs. old, 5'-3" final yr. B.A. student in N. India. M-1519, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted tall professional for divorced Hindu girl, 28, holding well-paying job. Write with details including phone and recent photo to M-1520, The Canadian India Times.

Well-settled Kerala Nair family invites matrimonial correspondence from South Indian Hindu bachelors around 30 years and well-settled here, for their attractive and accomplished daughter holding well-paid government job. Please send your details to M-1522, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Khatri boys only for our daughter, 21, a Computer Programmer, 5 ft. 1 inch, Canadian Citizen. Parents well settled. Replies from Doctors, Engineers, Chartered Accountants welcome. Please apply in confidence to M-1514, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a Medical doctor or other profession for a 23 year old young, pretty, M.D. Hindu girl from Delhi, sister with family well settled in Canada and brother in U.S. Please forward full particulars with returnable photograph to M-1512, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted well qualified Hindu boy for Canadian citizen, Brahmin girl, very fair complexion, from Delhi, 22, slim, professionally qualified, well employed. Family highly educated settled in Canada and engaged in multi-million business. Full particulars first instance to M-1533, The Canadian India Times.

EXECUTIVE early 30's, blend of worldly sophistication, our cultural heritage, seeks to share life in holy matrimony, with charming elegant modern lady. Kindly include phone, photo. Will respond all courteously. M-1534, The Canadian India Times.

Well established practicing physician, North Indian Rajput, bachelor, 35, tall, slim, fair, handsome excellent health, affectionate, sociable, broadminded, creative, cultural east and west, seeks smart, sensitive, well brought-up, talented, professional girl, 5'-5", below 30 years, slim, fair. Girls' merits only criteria. Caste no bar. Early marriage. Only serious minded need reply. M-1535, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable immigrant match for a boy, 23, M.A. from India. Visiting Canada presently. Caste no bar. M-1528, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Canadian Jat Sikh gentleman, 30, 5'-4" tall, M.A. M.Ed. well settled in Canada. Girl is the main consideration. Girl should be at least 5'-6". Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write in details with photograph to G.S. Sidhu, 3021-5 Grandview, Windsor, Ontario N8T-2L8.

Wanted suitable match for a 32 year old tall, fair slim goodlooking and talented Kerala Christian girl working in a reputable firm in Chicago and getting $1100 monthly. Full details and photograph first instance. Reply to 9036A Niles Center Road, Skokie Ill. 60076.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled Khatri boy for beautiful, educated girl, 24, 5'-5" now in Canada. Brothers, sister well settled in Canada. Send details with recent returnable photograph. Early marriage possible. M-1523, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted Brahmin Iyer boy well placed in Canada/U.S.A. not exceeding age 28, for a tall, slim, fair, post graduate girl in India. Marriage in India. Sister and brother well settled in North America. Write M-1524, The Canadian India Times.

Brother invites correspondence for Khatri Sikh girl, graduate well settled in Canada, 5'-3", 26. M-1525, The Canadian India Times.

Family invites matrimonial correspondence for a bright Khatri, engineer, 30, handsome, slim, 6', good character, well settled in Canada. Please send particulars of the girl with returnable photograph to M-1526, The Canadian India Times.

Serious, suitable matrimonial correspondence invited for an engineer, 160 cm, 28 yrs, from a Hindu, homely, immigrant girl. M-1527, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a graduate Punjabi Brahmin boy, 28, from respectable family. Experienced bank officer in India, presently in Canada. Brothers settled in Toronto and England. M-1530, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted well established match for a 23 year old highly educated, attractive Brahmin girl from Madras. Uncles well settled in N. America. Reply with full details to M-1531, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a suitable vegetarian boy below 30 (preferably Jain) for an attractive, slim girl, 5'-5", permanent residence, family well settled in the U.S. Reply with full details and picture. M-1529, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi Brahmin girl, 22, B.Ed., 5'-5" and attractive. Correspondence invited from immigrant/citizen Brahmin boys. Write with full details and recent returnable photograph. Write to: Assistant Manager Operations, Personal & Confidential, P.O. Box 3007, Langley, B.C.

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DR. and MRS SETHURAMAN are happy to announce the birth of their daughter JAYENTI MALA in Chibougamau, Quebec.

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Correspondence invited from immigrant/citizen of Canada U.S.A. Jat Sikh, tall, handsome youngman professional businessman for a beautiful, fair, 5'-6" tall, slim, 21, convent graduate girl, well settled with parents in B.C. Send particulars, recent photo to D.S. Khangura, 4117 Morris Drive, Victoria, B.C. V8X 2J8.

Envoy meets Bazargan

New Delhi, March 8 (UNI) Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has warmly reciprocated the sentiments of the age old ties between India and his country would be strengthened further.

Indian Ambassador to Tehran, V.K. Ahuja, met Dr. Bazargan recently. Deputy Prime Minister Entezam was also present during the 40-minute meeting.

Mr. Ahuja offered to the Iranian Prime Minister the felicitations of the government and people of India on the victory of the struggle of human rights and democratic institutions in Iran.

UK APOLOGY FOR VIRGINITY TESTS

New Delhi (IBS) - The British Government has expressed its "deep regret" at the distress caused to "an Indian lady" and assured India that the practice of virginity tests by immigration officials had been stopped.

A copy of the letter of apology delivered to the External Affairs Ministry here said that the British Government had taken steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

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